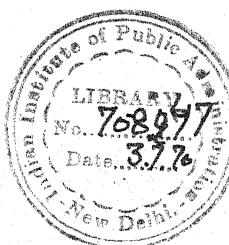


# EDUCATIONAL AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF URBAN LOCAL BODIES

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CENTRE FOR TRAINING & RESEARCH IN MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

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## PREFACE

The first volume in the series "Our Towns" brought out by the Centre for Training & Research in Municipal Administration in the Indian Institute of Public Administration dealt primarily with demographic data pertaining to the more important of our cities. An attempt has also been made therein to incorporate information in regard to the occupation pattern and the income and expenditure of the urban areas covered by that report. Volume One was, therefore, in the nature of a preliminary and basic document and a general reference handbook for all those who are interested in local government in India, particularly those in administrative positions in the urban local bodies.

In this volume, which is the second in that series, an attempt has been made to compile information in regard to the educational and recreational activities of a large number of local governments in the country. The plan for this volume was somewhat more ambitious than what the results have shown. A questionnaire on these two aspects of municipal administration was sent out to all municipalities with a population of 20,000 and above—altogether about 712 in the country. Unfortunately, the response was not as good as we had expected, and only 232 municipalities sent in replies. Apart, thus, from the quantitative inadequacy of the response, the replies delineated, to our disappointment and discomfiture, a picture rather of inertia in both the fields: education and recreation. It is more than likely that in the field of education, most state governments have taken it upon themselves to run and manage the activity. The output of urban local bodies, therefore, is bound to be comparatively poor. So long, however, as education is being fully looked after, if it is at all, it could be a source of satisfaction. In academic or other terms, this might, however, amount to an encroachment on the functions of local government. In the sphere of recreation, unfortunately, very little seems to have been achieved and this serious lacuna must be ascribed either to the paucity of resources or lack of awareness of the importance of recreation in urban life. Possibly, both factors are responsible for this unhappy situation. However, it is felt that a study of this compilation would not only provide a comparative picture of the prevalent situation but also arouse a more animated interest in these subjects, particularly recreation. It will be interesting to note that more than 40 years ago, Herbert Hoover, who became the President of the United States, drew pointed attention to the need of planning for the utilisation of the "time off", having seen its importance to a society which was getting rapidly urbanised. The situation in India today is not very dissimilar to what prevailed in the United States in the twenties: not only is the urban population increasing rapidly but more and more attention is being paid towards reducing working hours for people, thereby creating more leisure. These two factors surely point to the need of more being done for the provision of facilities for the enjoyment of leisure. Too long have local bodies been associated in the public mind in our country with services like conservancy, water supply and road lighting; that they have equally important social and economic functions has not occurred to the urban community with the same urgency and impatience.

The juxtaposition of education and recreation is for obvious reasons: as a man's educational and cultural level rises, his capacity to enjoy leisure intelligently increases. The richer the experience of relaxation, the greater the upliftment of the soul. The combination of educational and recreational facilities for any community results in greater urbanity and social cohesion. Together, they nurture freedom and, as Sartre said — "As soon as man apprehends himself as free and wishes to use his freedom . . . then his activity is play".

The Centre is not only concerned with the imparting of training to the senior and middle levels of municipal employees but is also interested in disseminating useful information on subjects relevant to city governments and in arousing interest in urban problems. It is hoped that this publication and the earlier one, however modest, would somewhat serve the purpose. Not only that, those working in the Centre would hope that in future, urban local bodies would respond more adequately, when their help is sought, towards the preparation of additional volumes in this series. It would not be inappropriate to quote from the preface of the first volume — "Equally, the Centre would welcome suggestions from urban local bodies about the manner in which it can help them and to receive information from them about their cities — all is grist that comes to its mill."

The Centre is grateful to the urban local bodies that responded to the questionnaire and thereby made the preparation of this volume possible. For the designs on the cover, the Centre is beholden to the Town and Country Planning Organisation of the Ministry of Health, Family Planning, Works, Housing and Urban Development of the Government of India.

May, 1970  
New Delhi.

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## INTRODUCTION

Urban local bodies all over the world are the primary agencies for ministering to the social, cultural and physical needs of the citizens. They provide for a variety of services and public utilities to meet social and economic needs and to ensure a healthy environment for the community as a whole. Their functions include, for example, those relating to water supply, sewerage and drainage, public health and sanitation, roads and streets, city transport, school health programmes, establishing and maintaining pre-primary and primary schools, registering of births and deaths and vital statistics. The provision of markets, parks, playgrounds, undertaking measures and programmes for the social and moral welfare of the citizens, provision of milk or mid-day meals for school children, and promoting public participation are also among their functions.

An important aspect of the services which urban local bodies provide is that these contribute towards the strengthening of the economic infra-structure or the social overheads. Social overheads like education, health and housing, parks and playgrounds, libraries, museums, community halls, swimming pools, places for entertainment and recreation, etc., are some of the basic amenities necessary for the social development of the city, and the physical well-being of the citizens. In India, most urban local bodies have yet to attain any reasonable standards in this sphere. This study was undertaken to find out the extent of the educational and recreational facilities actually provided by the urban local bodies.

In order to carry out this study a comprehensive questionnaire (Appendix I) was prepared and sent out to all the urban local bodies (cities and towns) having a population of 20,000 and over. According to the 1961 Census of India, there were 764 towns and town-groups in India with a population of 20,000 and above classified as under :

**Statement 1**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS IN THE THREE URBAN CLASSES—1961 CENSUS**

S. No.	URBAN CLASSES (POPULATION)	TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS	PERCENTAGE
1	2	3	4
1.	100,000 and over	107	14.00
	(a) one million and above	7	
	(b) 500,000 to 999,999	5	
	(c) 100,000 to 499,999	95	
2.	50,000 — 99,999	107	
3.	20,000 — 49,999	139	18.19
		518	67.81
	Total	764	100.00

SOURCE: Census of India, 1961, Part II-A (i) General Population Tables, p. 272.

Out of these 764 towns, only 712 had some form of municipal government. The questionnaire was sent to these 712 local bodies with necessary guidelines for furnishing the data for the year 1967-68. The respondents were requested to see that the information required in connection with the various questions on educational facilities should pertain to those items only for which provision had been made in the education budget of their municipality/corporation. Similarly, for recreational facilities, the information sought was

in regard to those items which were being financed out of the municipal budget. Any separate provision for technical or vocational education was to be excluded. Only 232 local bodies, or 32.58 per cent of the total, replied to the questionnaire. All the replies received have been analysed although in a number of cases the information and some of the data supplied were incomplete. The following statement gives the various types of local bodies responding to the questionnaire:

**Statement 2**

**DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS RESPONDING TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE ACCORDING TO THEIR CIVIC STATUS**

S. No.	CIVIC STATUS	TOTAL (TOWNS)	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Municipal Corporations	15	6.46	15	6.46
2.	Municipal Councils/Boards	207	89.24	222	95.70
3.	Cantonment Boards	5	2.15	227	97.85
4.	Notified Area Committees	2	0.86	229	98.71
5.	Industrial Township	1	0.43	230	99.14
6.	Nagar Panchayats	2	0.86	232	100.00
Total		232	100.00	—	—

The state-wise break up of the number of towns to which the questionnaire was sent and those from whom replies were received, together with the percentage of response is given below:

**Statement 3**

**STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS AND PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSE**

S. No.	STATE	NUMBER OF TOWNS TO WHICH THE QUESTIONNAIRE WAS SENT	NUMBER OF REPLIES RECEIVED	PERCENT RESPONSE
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67	14	20.90
2.	Assam	10	2	20.00
3.	Bihar	41	3	7.32
4.	Gujarat	55	25	45.45
5.	Haryana	19	7	36.84
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	—	—
7.	Kerala	24	6	25.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	44	8	18.18
9.	Maharashtra	72	32	44.44
10.	Mysore	45	18	40.00
11.	Nagaland	—	—	—
12.	Orissa	11	1	9.09
13.	Punjab	31	20	64.52
14.	Rajasthan	34	7	20.59
15.	Tamil Nadu	90	42	46.67
16.	Uttar Pradesh	92	25	27.17
17.	West Bengal	65	17	26.15
Union Territories		9	5	55.56
Total		712	232	32.58

The percentage of response (64.52) was the highest from the Punjab followed by Tamil Nadu (46.67). Not a single reply was received from Jammu and Kashmir. The percentage of response (7.32) was the lowest in the case of Bihar. There are no urban local bodies in Nagaland.

Out of the 232 local bodies that replied to the Questionnaire, 55 clearly stated that they made no allotments for education and 26 had not given information in this regard. One hundred and sixty-four local bodies reported having incurred expenditure on educational activities. One hundred and fifty five local bodies were maintaining schools while another 9 undertook some other educational activities.

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## CONTENTS

		PAGE
PREFACE	...	iii
INTRODUCTION	..	v
CHAPTER ONE	LEGAL PROVISIONS UNDER VARIOUS MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION ACTS	1
CHAPTER TWO	AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY	3
CHAPTER THREE	EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION	6
CHAPTER FOUR	DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE BETWEEN PRE-PRIMARY, PRIMARY AND OTHER EDUCATION	11
CHAPTER FIVE	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND THEIR ENROLMENT	12
CHAPTER SIX	NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND TEACHER-PUPIL RATIO	14
CHAPTER SEVEN	SCHOOL SERVICES AND LIBRARY FACILITIES	20
CHAPTER EIGHT	RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	22
<b>TABLES</b>		
TABLE I	Population and per capita budget allotment for education and recreation	29
TABLE II	Expenditure on education and receipts from Government grants and fees 1967-68	35
TABLE III	Distribution of expenditure between pre-primary, primary and other education 1967-68	41
TABLE IV	Number of schools and their enrolment 1967-68	47
TABLE V	Average number of teachers per school, teacher-pupil ratio and average distance 1967-68	53
TABLE VI	School services and library facilities 1967-68	59
TABLE VII	Recreational facilities 1967-68	65
<b>APPENDICES</b>		
APPENDIX I	Questionnaire on the educational and recreational activities of Urban Local Bodies 1967-68	73
APPENDIX II	Comparative statement of municipal acts relating to educational and recreational functions	76
APPENDIX III	Comparative statement of municipal corporation acts relating to educational and recreational functions	81
SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY		85

## LIST OF STATEMENTS

S. No.	T I T L E	P A G E
1.	Distribution of towns in the three urban classes—1961 Census	... v
2.	Distribution of towns responding to the questionnaire according to their civic status	... vi
3.	State-wise distribution of towns and percentage of response	... vi
4.	Distribution of the first three classes of towns—1961 census and 1968 estimated	... 3
5.	Distribution of towns according to area (1968) ... ...	... 4
6.	Distribution of towns according to area and population (1968) ...	... 4
7.	Distribution of towns according to the proportion of amount allotted for education ...	7
8.	Distribution of towns according to population and amount spent on education ...	7
9.	Distribution of towns according to the per capita expenditure on education calculated over total population ... ... ... ...	8
10.	Distribution of towns according to the percentage of grants received ...	9
11.	Distribution of towns according to the number of schools ...	... 12
12.	Distribution of towns according to the number of teachers ...	... 14
13.	Distribution of towns according to the average number of teachers for a primary school ...	15
14.	Distribution of towns according to the teacher-pupil ratio at the primary stage ...	17
15.	Distribution of towns according to the average distance a child has to cover to go to the primary school ... ... ... ...	... 18
16.	Distribution of towns according to the number of public parks maintained ...	24

## CHAPTER ONE

### LEGAL PROVISIONS UNDER VARIOUS MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION ACTS

Under the federal set-up in India, education and recreation are State subjects and local government falls exclusively in the State field. Most state municipal acts as well as corporation acts assign educational and recreational activities to the urban local bodies, describing them as obligatory or discretionary functions, or subjects to which the municipal fund can be applied. Comprehensive statements separately for municipalities and corporations are given in Appendices II and III.

In the municipal acts of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh, the provision of primary education is an obligatory function of the local body. In the acts of Bihar, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal, the functions of the local bodies regarding education are discretionary. The Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 provides for an Education Committee also.

In almost all municipal acts, education, other than primary, that is middle and high school, pre-primary or nursery institutions, etc., is treated as a discretionary function of municipalities. The provision of facilities like public libraries, reading rooms, institutions connected with the diffusion of education, museums, technical education, mid-day meals, training of teachers, scholarships, etc., is also mentioned under discretionary functions. The Cantonments Act, 1924 has also made the cantonments responsible for the maintenance of primary schools, while schools other than primary are left to their discretion.

Coming to the recreational activities of urban local bodies, varying references are made in the different municipal acts. In the acts of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, tree planting, provision of parks and gardens are regarded as obligatory. In the acts of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, the recreational activities like providing music, entertainment, public exhibition, radio receiving stations, fairs, zoological and horticultural gardens, etc., are stated to be the discretionary functions of the municipalities. The French Decree of 1880, which continues to be applicable to Pondicherry, also did not specify these functions. The Cantonments Act, 1924 has mentioned the planting of trees as obligatory while the provision of public parks and gardens, as a discretionary function.

The educational and recreational functions are similarly set forth in the municipal corporation acts. These functions are spelt out, more or less, in identical terms in the corporation acts of the states of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and the Acts pertaining to the corporations of Hyderabad, Madras, Bombay, Patna and Delhi. They cover wide fields of activity such as provision and maintenance of public libraries and reading rooms, museums, construction and maintenance of schools for primary education, technical and industrial education, mid-day meal centres, secondary and high school education, training of the blind, the deaf and the handicapped children, swimming pools, planting of trees, public parks,

playgrounds, exhibitions, theatres, botanical or zoological gardens, music, horticultural gardens, stadia, gymnasia, etc.

A comparison of the provisions of these municipal acts with the replies received from various local bodies reveals that while education, particularly primary education, received considerable attention except in a few states, recreation has been relatively neglected. Many local bodies are running primary schools and in some cases they are running pre-primary and other educational institutions also. The school equipment and facilities vary considerably in such matters as playgrounds, mid-day meals, libraries, radio sets, etc. In some towns, provision is made even for the free supply of books and scholarships. Similarly, in regard to recreational activities, many urban areas maintain parks and playgrounds. This natural bias towards education when compared with recreational facilities may be due to the more specific legal provisions in the respective acts. It could also be due to general apathy towards institutional arrangements for recreation. The lack of adequate finances also relegates recreational activities to a low priority.

Although local government legislation classifies functions as obligatory and discretionary, there are no in-built safeguards nor is the distinction being closely observed. The result, inevitably, is the neglect of even obligatory functions by the local authorities. Not only are there no physical standards to achieve, there is hardly any correlation between local resources and functions to be discharged. As the Rural-Urban Relationship Committee has observed, the statute should set out the essential duties that must be performed by every municipal body. The municipal bodies should also be given the option to undertake such desirable functions or services as may promote development and generally help in the improvement of community amenities and civic facilities.\*



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\* Report of the Rural-Urban Relationship Committee, Volume I, p. 18.

## CHAPTER TWO

### AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

The local bodies were requested to give their areas and estimates of population for the year 1968. Wherever the information was not supplied by them, the area figures were taken from the Census data of 1961 and the population projection for 1968—i.e.,  $P_t = P_0 \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^t$  where  $P_0$  is the 1961 population,  $t$  is the time in years up to 1968 and  $r$  the rate of growth of population during the decade 1951-61. The figures so arrived at are given in Table I. The class-wise break up in 1961 and 1968 of these 232 towns is as follows :

#### Statement 4

##### DISTRIBUTION OF THE FIRST THREE CLASSES OF TOWNS RESPONDING TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE— 1961 CENSUS AND 1968 ESTIMATED

S. No.	CLASS OF TOWN	POPULATION RANGE	NUMBER OF TOWNS			
			1961 (Census)	Percentage	1968 (Estimated)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	I	100,000 and over	44	18.96	51	21.98
		1961 1968				
		(a) one million & above	6	6		
		(b) 500,000 to 999,999	2	4		
		(c) 100,000 to 499,999	36	41		
			44	51		
2.	II	50,000 to 99,999	50	21.55	61	26.29
3.	III	20,000 to 49,999	138	59.49	120	51.73
		Total	232	100.00	232	100.00

The population of cities and towns under study covers a wide range, the highest as per 1968 estimates being 5,368,000 people living in Greater Bombay followed by Calcutta with 3,097,072. At the lowest end are Sagar in Mysore with 21,500 and Mangrol in Gujarat with 21,827. The variations in area are given below:

**Statement 5**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO AREA (1968)**

S. No.	AREA (sq. kms.)	TOTAL TOWNS	PERCENTAGE	CUMULATIVE TOTAL	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	100 and above	6	2.59	6	2.59
2.	50 — 100	17	7.33	23	9.92
3.	20 — 50	45	19.40	68	29.32
4.	10 — 20	80	34.48	148	63.80
5.	5 — 10	60	25.86	208	89.66
6.	Below 5	24	10.34	232	100.00
Total		232	100.00	—	—

Out of the 232 towns, Delhi Corporation had the biggest area (1397.84 sq. kms.)\* followed by Bangalore (501.21 sq. kms.) while on the lowest side were Sunam (Punjab) with 1.50 sq. kms. and Chandpur (U.P.) with 1.53 sq. kms. The close relationship between population and area is evident from the following statement:

**Statement 6**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO AREA AND POPULATION (1968)**

POPULATION	AREA IN SQUARE KILOMETRES							TOTAL (TOWNS)
	100 & ABOVE	50 TO 100	20 TO 50	10 TO 20	5 TO 10	5 & BELOW		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1,000,000 & above	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	6
500,000 to 999,999	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	4
100,000 to 499,999	—	10	19	10	2	—	—	41
50,000 to 99,999	1	1	11	30	17	1	61	61
20,000 to 49,999	—	2	14	40	41	23	120	120
Total	6	17	45	80	60	24	232	

\* This includes the entire rural area of the Union Territory of Delhi. Urban Delhi had an area of 240.84 sq. kms. only.

The correlation coefficient between area and population is found to be 0.72 which is positive and significant which means that there is real correlation between area and population. This implies that as population increases, area of the town also increases.

Generally speaking, density of population per sq. km. is a fair index of the extent of congestion and overcrowding prevailing in a town. On the other hand, the average density may not give a correct picture of the variations in the conditions of living in different parts of a town. The average density may also be affected by the inclusion of large undeveloped areas on the periphery within the municipal boundaries. The Calcutta Corporation with an area of 95.62 sq. kms. only has the highest density of 32,389 persons per sq. km. The next highest density was 19,608 for Chandpur (U.P.) which has a small area of 1.53 sq. kms. followed by Guntur in Andhra Pradesh with an area of 11.55 sq. kms. and density of 19,481 persons per sq. km. Valparai with 238 persons per sq. km. had the smallest density followed by Puliangudi with 596, both in Tamil Nadu. In the case of the Delhi Corporation, which has an area of 1397.84 sq. kms., and an estimated population of 2,955,989 in 1968, as much as 1157 sq. kms. is rural with a population of about 300,000 while urban Delhi with an area of 240.84 sq. kms. had a population of 2,061,758 in 1961 and 2,655,989 in 1968. The density for the urban area works out to be 11,028 while for the Corporation as a whole it is 2,115 persons per sq. km.

Thus, a simple arithmetical relationship between acreage and population cannot always give a true picture of the congestion existing in a town. The variables are the proportion of peripheral areas included in municipal boundaries, the uses of land for industrial, commercial, institutional or residential purposes, the extent of open spaces and green belts provided in the planning and development of a town. Nevertheless, while low densities may have been caused by any of the above factors, high densities are always an indication of the absence of adequate open spaces coupled with a high proportion of built-up areas causing congestion and insanitation. High densities underline the need of recreational facilities. Similarly, the educational facilities required to be provided in an urban area bear a direct relationship to the density of population.

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The correlation coefficient between population and amount spent on education in the above 164 towns is 0.62 which is positive and significant. However, per capita expenditure is a better index particularly when dealing with small towns. Comparative figures of per capita amounts allotted and spent are shown in Tables I and II respectively. The distribution of towns according to the per capita expenditure on education is given below:

**Statement 9**

**PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION CALCULATED OVER TOTAL POPULATION**

S. No.	STATE	PER CAPITA AMOUNT SPENT IN RUPEES								TOTAL (TOWNS)
		NOT SPENDING	INFORMA- TION NOT AVAILABLE	Rs. 15 & ABOVE	Rs. 10 TO Rs. 15	Rs. 5 TO Rs. 10	RE. 1 TO Rs. 5	RE. 1 & LESS		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	1	—	—	7	2	—	14	
2.	Assam	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	
3.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	
4.	Gujarat	7	—	1	3	7	5	2	25	
5.	Haryana	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	7	
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7.	Kerala	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	
9.	Maharashtra	7	1	—	5	12	6	1	32	
10.	Mysore	3	1	—	1	—	7	6	18	
11.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12.	Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
13.	Punjab	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	20
14.	Rajasthan	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	
15.	Tamil Nadu	4	1	2	2	14	18	1	42	
16.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	6	18	1	25	
17.	West Bengal	1	—	—	—	2	4	10	17	
	Union Territories	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	
	Total	63	5	4	12	49	62	37	232	
	Percentage	27.12	2.16	1.72	5.17	21.12	26.72	15.95	100.00	
	Total	—	—	4	12	49	62	37	164	
	Percentage	—	—	2.44	7.32	29.88	37.80	22.56	100.00	
	Cumulative Total	—	—	4	16	65	127	164	—	
	Cumulative Percentage	—	—	2.44	9.76	34.64	77.44	100.00	—	

Out of 232 local bodies, 63 did not spend any amount on education. Information was not available for five towns. Out of the remaining 164 towns, four spent more than 15 rupees per head of population on education, 12 between 10 to 15 rupees, 49 between 5 to 10 rupees, 62 between 1 to 5 rupees and the remaining 37 below one rupee.

The average per capita expenditure was the highest (Rs. 17.41) in the case of Delhi followed by Limbdi (Rs. 16.46) in Gujarat while the lowest (Re. 0.01) per capita expenditure was that for Kottayam in Kerala and Bidar in Mysore, followed by Sagar in Madhya Pradesh, Batala in Punjab and Siliguri in West Bengal which had a per capita expenditure of Re. 0.10 in each case. Most of these towns were not maintaining schools.

Substantial grants are received (Table II) by various urban local bodies in different states towards the maintenance of schools as is evident from the following statement:

**Statement 10**

**DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO THE PERCENTAGE OF GRANTS RECEIVED**

S. No.	STATE	NO GRANTS	80% AND ABOVE	60% TO 80%	40% TO 60%	20% TO 40%	10% TO 20%	10% AND LESS	TOTAL (TOWNS)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	3	3	2	1	—	9	
2.	Assam	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
3.	Bihar	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	
4.	Gujarat	3	1	4	2	4	3	1	18	
5.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7.	Kerala	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	
9.	Maharashtra	2	3	3	10	5	1	—	24	
10.	Mysore	3	3	3	1	1	3	—	14	
11.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12.	Orissa	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
13.	Punjab	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	
14.	Rajasthan	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	
15.	Tamil Nadu	—	3	2	13	15	4	—	37	
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1	3	12	6	1	1	1	25	
17.	West Bengal	5	1	1	—	2	3	4	16	
	Union Territories	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	
	Total		24	17	29	37	30	17	10	164
	Percentage		14.63	10.37	17.68	22.56	18.29	10.37	6.10	100.00
	Cumulative Total		24	41	70	107	137	154	164	—
	Cumulative Percentage		14.63	26.94	44.22	66.78	85.07	95.44	100.00	—

There is variation in the percentage of grants given to different towns even within the same state. In three towns the grant received was in excess of the expenditure. Seventeen towns received more than 80 per cent as grant, 29 towns between 60 per cent and 80 per cent, 37 towns between 40 per cent and 60 per cent, 30 towns between 20 per cent and 40 per cent, 17 towns between 10 per cent and 20 per cent, while the remaining 10 received 10 per cent or less. Twenty-four towns did not receive any grants even though they were spending some amounts on education.

A small part of the expenditure is met from out of fees. In almost all the urban areas, primary education is free while fees are generally charged from pre-primary and higher schools. The percentage contribution of fees towards the total expenditure on education is given in Table II. It varies from 0.01 to 34.11 per cent. According to the Report of the Education Commission, receipts from fees represented 20.4 per cent of the total expenditure on education in India in 1950-51 and was estimated to be 15.3 per cent in 1965-66. The percentage of government grants increased from 57.1 per cent in 1950-51 to 71.2 per cent in 1965-66.\*

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\* Report of the Education Commission (1964-66), p. 109.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE BETWEEN PRE-PRIMARY, PRIMARY AND OTHER EDUCATION

As stated earlier, out of the 232 towns, 55 towns did not have any educational programmes and 26 towns did not supply any information about allotment of funds. But from their reports on actual expenditure it appeared that 63 had not spent any money on education. Five towns did not report about actual expenditure. Out of the 164 towns which incurred expenditure on education, 46 towns maintained only primary schools and 76 ran both primary and other institutions. Five towns spent all the money on pre-primary education. This reveals that in most of the urban local authorities, priority is given to primary education due to the legal provisions. Even though the expenditure on education is shared between pre-primary and primary education in some towns, the money allotted to primary education is high. The detailed figures are given in Table III.

In the case of pre-primary education, expenditure per school in different towns ranged from Rs. 1,025 to Rs. 68,000; in the case of primary education from Rs. 1,282 to Rs. 75,767, while in the case of other education it ranged from Rs. 226 to Rs. 368,187.

In Andhra Pradesh, the average expenditure per school varied from Rs. 6,643 to Rs. 11,839 in the case of primary and from Rs. 31,584 to Rs. 259,853 in the case of other education.

In Gujarat, the average expenditure per school ranged between Rs. 1,025 and Rs. 58,924 for pre-primary schools; from Rs. 3,528 to Rs. 44,420 in the case of primary and from Rs. 12,540 to Rs. 195,045 in the case of the other institutions.

In Mysore, the average expenditure per school varied from Rs. 13,252 to Rs. 72,205 in primary and from Rs. 2,210 to Rs. 101,628 in other education.

In Maharashtra, the range was from Rs. 3,114 to Rs. 12,731 for pre-primary, from Rs. 8,478 to Rs. 75,767 for primary and from Rs. 1,558 to Rs. 241,326 in other education.

In Tamil Nadu, it varied from Rs. 6,063 to Rs. 52,474 in primary and from Rs. 22,043 to Rs. 368,187 in other education.

In Uttar Pradesh, it ranged from Rs. 2,128 to Rs. 26,714 in primary and from Rs. 1,053 to Rs. 97,271 in other education.

In West Bengal, it varied from Rs. 5,866 to Rs. 44,682 in primary and from Rs. 226 to Rs. 41,767 in other education.

These variations could be due to the size of the institutions, their enrolment and general equipment.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND THEIR ENROLMENT

Only 155 of the 232 local bodies were maintaining schools. The variations in the number of schools in different towns are given below:

**Statement 11**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS**

S. No.	STATE	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS							TOTAL (TOWNS)
		100 AND OVER	50 TO 100	20 TO 50	10 TO 20	5 TO 10	5 AND LESS		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	3	4	5	—	—	—	10
2.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
3.	Bihar	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
4.	Gujarat	1	1	4	2	3	7	—	18
5.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	4
9.	Maharashtra	3	3	6	5	4	2	—	23
10.	Mysore	—	2	1	—	1	8	—	12
11.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
14.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
15.	Tamil Nadu	1	—	5	12	15	6	—	39
16.	Uttar Pradesh	3	4	6	8	2	2	—	25
17.	West Bengal	1	—	5	1	—	8	—	15
	Union Territories	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Total		10	14	32	33	27	39	155	
Percentage		6.45	9.03	20.64	21.29	17.42	25.17	100.00	
Cumulative Total		10	24	56	89	116	145	—	
Cumulative Percentage		6.45	15.48	36.12	57.41	74.83	100.00	—	

Thus out of 155 towns, 10 were maintaining 100 and more schools, 14 between 50 and 100 schools, 32 between 20 and 50, 33 between 10 and 20 schools, 27 between 5 and 10 and the rest 39 were maintaining 5 schools or less.

The average number of pupils per school separately for pre-primary, primary and other institutions is given in Table IV. It varies from 50 to 977 for primary schools, 25 to 625 for pre-primary and 28 to 3210 for others.

The number of pupils per school is an important index of the utilisation of school facilities and the cost of education. The size also has a bearing on the methods of school organisation, class room practices, programmes of school improvement, etc. In this connection, it may be useful to compare these figures with the figures obtained by the Second All India Educational Survey. On an average, a primary school in India has 104 pupils. In the rural areas, the average enrolment in a primary school is 90 and the corresponding figure for the urban areas is 226.\* There is considerable variation amongst the towns regarding the average enrolment in pre-primary, primary and other educational institutions. If we take 226 as the normal average enrolment for a primary school in an urban area, 77 towns had a higher average enrolment while 52 towns had a lower average.

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\* Second All India Educational Survey, NCERT, 1967, p. 25.

## CHAPTER SIX

### NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND TEACHER-PUPIL RATIO

The distribution of the towns according to the number of schools maintained by them has been discussed in the previous chapter. Table V gives the total number of teachers, average number of teachers per school and the number of pupils per teacher. The distribution of towns according to the number of teachers employed in their schools was as follows:

#### Statement 12

##### DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN EACH URBAN LOCAL BODY

S. No.	STATE	NUMBER OF TEACHERS									TOTAL (TOWNS)
		1000 & OVER	500 TO 999	200 TO 499	100 TO 199	50 TO 99	20 TO 49	10 TO 19	1 TO 9		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	1	4	2	3	—	—	—	—	10
2.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
3.	Bihar	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3
4.	Gujarat	2	1	3	2	4	1	1	4	18	
5.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	4	
9.	Maharashtra	3	2	6	7	4	1	—	—	23	
10.	Mysore	—	1	2	—	1	5	2	1	12	
11.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12.	Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
14.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	5	11	11	9	1	—	39	
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	6	4	8	3	—	1	24	
17.	West Bengal	1	—	1	1	4	2	3	3	15	
	Union Territories	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	
	Total	9	7	29	27	39	21	8	14	154	
	Percentage	5.84	4.54	18.83	17.53	25.32	13.64	5.19	9.11	100.00	
	Cumulative Total	9	16	45	72	111	132	140	154	—	
	Cumulative Percentage	5.84	10.38	29.21	46.74	72.06	85.70	90.89	100.00	—	

Out of the 155 towns which were managing schools, one town did not supply the information about teachers. Of the remaining 154 towns, 9, i.e., 5.84 per cent were having more than 1000 teachers in their schools, 7, i.e., 4.54 per cent between 500 and 999, 29, i.e., 18.83 per cent between 200 and 499, 27, i.e., 17.53 per cent between 100 and 199, 39, i.e., 25.32 per cent between 50 and 99, 21, i.e., 13.64 per cent between 20 and 49, 8, i.e., 5.19 per cent between 10 and 19, and the remaining 14, i.e., 9.11 per cent had less than 10 teachers. The total number of teachers varied from 58 to 566 in different towns of Andhra Pradesh, from 56 to 445 in Bihar, from 2 to 4,375 in Gujarat, from 1 to 259 in Madhya Pradesh, from 4 to 730 in Mysore, from 47 to 14,382 in Maharashtra, from 21 to 5,851 in Tamil Nadu, from 4 to 1,113 in Uttar Pradesh and from 3 to 1,489 in West Bengal.

It will be interesting to examine also the position in regard to the average number of teachers per school in different towns. In the case of pre-primary education, the average number of teachers per school varied from 1 to 5 in the towns of Gujarat, from 1 to 11 in Madhya Pradesh, from 1 to 2 in Maharashtra and from 2 to 14 in Uttar Pradesh.

The distribution of towns according to the average number of teachers per primary school was as follows:

**Statement 13**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF TEACHERS**  
**FOR A PRIMARY SCHOOL**

S. No.	STATE	AVERAGE NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER PRIMARY SCHOOL													TOTAL (TOWNS)
		More than 10	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	2	1	—	—	—	10	
2.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	
4.	Gujarat	6	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	
5.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
9.	Maharashtra	7	4	3	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	
10.	Mysore	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	
11.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12.	Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
14.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
15.	Tamil Nadu	10	3	2	5	3	8	3	1	2	—	—	—	37	
16.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	2	3	7	10	1	1	—	—	24	
17.	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	5	1	1	—	—	13	
	Union Territories	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
	Total		26	9	6	14	8	21	18	18	6	3	1	130	
	Percentage		20.00	6.92	4.61	10.77	6.15	16.15	13.85	13.85	4.61	2.32	0.77	100.00	
	Cumulative Total		26	35	41	55	63	84	102	120	126	129	130	—	
	Cumulative Percentage		20.00	26.92	31.53	42.30	48.45	64.60	78.45	92.30	96.91	96.91	99.23	100.00	

Out of the 130 towns for which the data about the average number of teachers per primary school were available, only one town has one teacher per school, 3, i.e., 2.32 per cent of the towns, 2 teachers; 6, i.e., 4.61 per cent 3 teachers; 18, i.e., 13.85 per cent 4 teachers; another 18, i.e., 13.85 per cent 5 teachers; 21, i.e., 16.15 per cent 6 teachers; 8 i.e., 6.15 per cent 7 teachers; 14, i.e., 10.77 per cent 8 teachers; 6, i.e., 4.61 per cent 9 teachers; 9, i.e., 6.92 per cent 10 teachers; and the remaining 26, i.e., 20.00 per cent, more than 10 teachers.

The average number of teachers per primary school is two in the rural areas and six in the urban areas.\* The all-India average comes to three teachers per primary school. On an average 63, i.e., 48.46 per cent of towns, had more than 6 teachers per primary school, while 46, i.e., 35.38 per cent, had below this number.

There was a considerable variation in the number of teachers per primary school among the various towns. The average number of teachers per primary school varied from 3 to 6 in the towns of Andhra Pradesh, from 3 to 17 in Gujarat, from 1 to 30 in Mysore, from 7 to 33 in Maharashtra, from 3 to 16 in Tamil Nadu, from 2 to 7 in Uttar Pradesh and from 2 to 15 in West Bengal.

In the case of schools other than pre-primary and primary, the average number of teachers varied from 12 to 75 in the towns of Andhra Pradesh, from 6 to 43 in Gujarat, from 10 to 44 in Mysore, from 1 to 47 in Maharashtra, from 6 to 56 in Tamil Nadu, from 3 to 16 in Uttar Pradesh and from 1 to 8 in West Bengal.

The teacher-pupil ratio is a more important index, both of the utilisation of a teacher's services and the extent of attention he can give to his pupils. The phenomenal expansion of primary and secondary education in recent years has resulted in overcrowding in schools, particularly in urban areas, where accommodation is not easily available. A class of sixty children is a common sight in a city.†

Table V gives the teacher-pupil ratio in pre-primary, primary and other educational institutions separately. In the case of pre-primary education, the number of pupils per teacher varied from 27 to 70 in the towns of Gujarat, from 25 to 71 in Maharashtra, from 39 to 99 in Tamil Nadu, and from 13 to 23 in Uttar Pradesh.

The distribution of the towns according to the teacher-pupil ratio at primary stage is given in Statement 14.

Out of the 129 towns for which the data about the teacher-pupil ratio at the primary stage were available, 4, i.e., 3.10 per cent of the towns had a teacher-pupil ratio of 60 and above, 3, i.e., 2.33 per cent between 50 and 59, 43, i.e., 33.33 per cent between 40 and 49, 66, i.e., 51.16 per cent between 30 and 39, 9, i.e., 6.98 per cent between 20 and 29, and the remaining 4, i.e., 3.10 per cent below 19.

The teacher-pupil ratio was the highest (1 : 91) in Arcot in Tamil Nadu followed by Hathras (1 : 77) in Uttar Pradesh while it was the lowest (1 : 12) in Valparai in Tamil Nadu followed by Poona Cantonment (1 : 15) in Maharashtra. This points to the problem of more teachers in schools with relatively small enrolment and inadequate number of teachers in schools with relatively large enrolment. It has been often recommended that the teacher pupil ratio at the primary stage should not exceed 1 : 40.‡ Only 40 towns, i.e., 31.01 per cent of the towns exceeded the above limit while 79, i.e., 61.24 per cent were more liberally provided with teachers. Only 13, i.e., 10.08 per cent of the towns, however, had one teacher for less than 30 pupils.

The teacher pupil ratio in primary schools varied from 30 to 63 in the towns of Andhra Pradesh, from 32 to 49 in Gujarat, from 31 to 50 in Mysore, from 15 to 45 in Maharashtra, from 12 to 91 in Tamil Nadu, from 32 to 77 in Uttar Pradesh and from 30 to 48 in West Bengal.

The teacher-pupil ratio in institutions other than pre-primary and primary varied from 24 to 43 in the towns of Andhra Pradesh, from 24 to 34 in Gujarat from 29 to 143 in Mysore, from 20 to 80 in Maharashtra, from 21 to 79 in Tamil Nadu, from 7 to 67 in Uttar Pradesh and from 21 to 34 in West Bengal.

\* Second All India Educational Survey, NCERT, p. 25.

† Report of the Education Commission (1964-66), p. 233.

‡ Second All India Education Survey, NCERT, 1967, p. 25.

Statement 14

DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO THE TEACHER-PUPIL RATIO AT THE PRIMARY STAGE

S. No.	STATE	TEACHER-PUPIL RATIO AT THE PRIMARY STAGE						TOTAL (TOWNS)
		60 & above	50 to 59	40 to 49	30 to 39	20 to 29	1 to 19	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	4	4	—	—	10
2.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Bihar	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
4.	Gujarat	—	—	7	5	—	—	12
5.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
9.	Maharashtra	—	—	8	12	—	2	22
10.	Mysore	—	1	1	3	—	—	5
11.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Punjab	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
14.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
15.	Tamil Nadu	1	—	5	22	6	2	36
16.	Uttar Pradesh	2	—	9	12	—	—	23
17.	West Bengal	—	—	7	6	1	—	14
	Union Territories	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Total		4	3	43	66	9	4	129
Percentage		3.10	2.33	33.33	51.16	6.98	3.10	100.00
Cumulative Total		4	7	50	116	125	129	—
Cumulative Percentage		3.10	5.43	38.76	89.92	96.90	100.00	—

Universal provision of schooling facilities at the primary stage implies the provision of primary schools within easy walking distance from the home of every child. The average distance of school to residence for every town is given in Table V. The average distance a child has to cover to go to the pre-primary school ranged from 0.20 kms. to 3.00 kms. in different towns.

The distribution of the towns according to the average distance a child had to cover to go to a primary school is given in the following Statement :

**Statement 15**

**DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOWNS ACCORDING TO THE AVERAGE DISTANCE A CHILD HAS TO COVER TO GO TO THE PRIMARY SCHOOL**

S. No.	STATE	AVERAGE DISTANCE IN KILOMETRES					TOTAL (TOWNS)
		Beyond 2 kms.	1.51 to 2.00	1.01 to 1.50	0.51 to 1.00	Below 0.50	
		3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	7	7
2.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Bihar	—	1	—	—	2	3
4.	Gujarat	—	1	—	4	7	12
5.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	1	1
9.	Maharashtra	—	1	—	4	16	21
10.	Mysore	—	1	—	2	1	4
11.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Punjab	—	1	—	—	—	1
14.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	1	—	1
15.	Tamil Nadu	—	3	1	14	18	36
16.	Uttar Pradesh	—	2	1	8	12	23
17.	West Bengal	1	3	—	4	6	14
	Union Territories	—	1	—	1	—	2
Total		1	14	2	38	70	125
Percentage		0.80	11.20	1.60	30.40	56.00	100.00
Cumulative Total		1	15	17	55	125	—
Cumulative Percentage		0.80	12.00	13.60	44.00	100.00	—

In 108 out of the 125 towns for which the data are available, the average was less than 1 km. and a good majority did not have to travel even half a kilometre. In one town, the average distance was more than 2 kms., in 16, *i.e.*, 12.80 per cent of the towns, it was between, 1.00 and 2.00 kms. and in 38, *i.e.*, 30.40 per cent of the towns between 0.50 and 1.00 kms. and in the remaining 70, *i.e.*, 56.00 per cent of the towns, below 0.50 kms.

The average distance a child has to cover to go to the primary school varied from 0.20 to 0.50 km. in the different towns of Andhra Pradesh, from 0.25 to 1.62 km. in Bihar, from 0.20 to 2.00 kms. in Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat, from 0.40 to 1.61 kms. in Mysore, from 0.20 to 1.60 kms. in Maharashtra, from 0.10 to 2.00 kms. in Tamil Nadu and from 0.25 to 3.00 kms. in West Bengal. The norm of the one kilometre distance would be satisfactory in determining the location of new schools in different localities of a town, provided it does not involve crossing of main traffic roads.

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## CHAPTER SEVEN

### SCHOOL SERVICES AND LIBRARY FACILITIES

In 10 towns, money was allotted in the budget for the free supply of books, in 14 towns for the provision of meals and in 13 towns for scholarships and stipends separately, whereas in 7 towns money was allotted for all the three items of services. In 13 towns, money was allotted for the free supply of books as well as school meals, while 21 towns had arrangements for free supply of books and for scholarships. On the whole, in 78 out of the 232 towns, some money was allotted either for free supply of books or meals or scholarships and stipends.

The amount allotted varied from Rs. 50 to Rs. 600,000 for free supply of books, from Rs. 314 to Rs. 12,722,800 for meals and from Rs. 100 to Rs. 25,000 for providing scholarships and stipends. Considerable importance was given to these school services in the towns of Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. The town-wise figures are given in Table VI.

In this connection, the recommendations of the Education Commission (1964-66) are worth mentioning. At the primary stage, the Commission recommended that a programme of providing free text books should be given very high priority and introduced immediately. For the secondary stage, it recommended the creation of book-banks. In addition, the libraries of these institutions should stock a large number of sets of text books so that every student can have access to them in the library and the reading rooms. About scholarships, the report stated that steps should be taken to ensure that at the end of the primary stage, no promising child was prevented from continuing his studies further on account of non-availability of a school, or on account of socio-economic difficulties. To this end, the Commission recommended adequate provision of scholarships. The main object of the scholarship programmes to be developed at the secondary stage would be to ensure that, in any circumstances, the top 15 per cent of the children in the age group do get transferred to secondary schools and that their further education is not prevented by poverty.\*

Information was also collected about the number of schools having permanent buildings in each urban local body. The percentage of schools having permanent buildings is given in Table VI. In as many as 76, *i.e.*, 49.53 per cent of towns, all the schools had permanent buildings. In 55, *i.e.*, 35.71 per cent of the towns, more than 50 per cent of the schools had permanent buildings. Two towns did not have any permanent buildings for their schools.

The playground is an important part of a school. Information about schools having playgrounds on the school campus and outside the school campus is given in Table VI. It was found that 37, *i.e.*, 24.03 per cent of the towns, did not have any playgrounds for their schools either within or outside the school campus. Eighty-nine, *i.e.*, 57.79 per cent of the towns, had playgrounds within the campus of their schools, 4, *i.e.*, 2.60 per cent of the towns, had playgrounds outside the campus of the schools. Twenty-four, *i.e.*, 15.58 per cent of the towns, reported having playground facilities inside as well as outside the school campus. This includes any open space available for recreation and games, irrespective of size. It must be realised that in urban areas the cost of land is high and it is difficult to obtain, whereas the rural schools do not experience any such difficulty. Moreover, in urban areas, the average number of scholars is relatively larger, and the need greater.

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\* Report of the Education Commission (1964-66), p. 114.

Most of the schools did not have libraries. A good number of schools in the towns of Gujarat, Mysore, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu had libraries while in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal the facility was lacking. In many towns, allotments were made in the budgets for the purchase of books for the school libraries. It is interesting to notice that towns in Punjab and Rajasthan have allotted good amounts for the purchase of books for school libraries though they were not managing any schools. Probably this was meant for grants to schools run by other agencies for purchase of books or to other public libraries and reading rooms. The amounts provided in the towns of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal were very small compared with the towns of Gujarat, Mysore, Maharashtra and Punjab.

Ninety towns, *i.e.*, 38.79 per cent of all the 232 towns, were maintaining public libraries or reading rooms of one type or the other. The amounts allotted for the maintenance of public libraries varied from Rs. 1,215 to Rs. 7,000 in Andhra Pradesh, from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 52,000 in Gujarat, from Rs. 500 to Rs. 10,746 in Haryana, from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,000 in Kerala, from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 10,000 in Madhya Pradesh, from Rs. 130 to Rs. 30,000 in Mysore, from Rs. 10,000 to 17,845 in Maharashtra, from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 100,000 in Rajasthan, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 6,668 in Tamil Nadu, from Rs. 100 to 11,500 in Uttar Pradesh and from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 43,000 in West Bengal. The per capita budget provision for public libraries in different towns is also given in Table VI. It was less than 62 paise in all the towns. In some towns, it came to one or two paise, on the average, per head of population.

The library-people ratio in each town was also worked out and is given in Table VI. As in the case of school buildings, here also information about the size of various public libraries and reading rooms could not be collected. The library-people ratio ranged from 20,652 persons per library to 84,335 in Andhra Pradesh, from 21,827 to 89,000 in Gujarat, from 29,168 to 81,000 in Haryana, from 16,000 to 155,380 in Kerala, from 21,123 to 66,688 in Madhya Pradesh, from 14,250 to 145,000 in Mysore, from 19,512 to 383,428 in Maharashtra, from 5,806 to 123,000 in Tamil Nadu, from 25,000 to 580,759 in Uttar Pradesh and from 2,679 to 90,000 in West Bengal.

Coming to museums, only big cities like Ahmedabad, Agra, Baroda, Calcutta, Indore and Greater Bombay were maintaining one museum each.

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## CHAPTER EIGHT

### RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

*"Man only plays when, in the full meaning of the word, he is a man, and he is only completely a man when he plays."*

—SCHILLER

The concentration of a large number of people in the urban centres creates the need of recreational facilities for urban dwellers. In the rural areas, where small groups of people live together, the need of organised recreation has not been felt yet; the vast open spaces exist, nature and its consolation is freely available to the people, the seasonal fairs and festivals continue to divert them, and occasional weddings and other functions in the villages provide relaxation to the rural dweller. The tensions and the 'busyness' are less acute. In the urban areas, however, specially in the larger cities, people need to get away from their homes and from their work. Dwellers of high-rise apartment houses, residents of highly congested localities and slum areas do not find much comfort for the soul and the body at home. City life with its heavy traffic and noise, its constant struggle for existence and competition, the absence of private open space overwhelms and suffocates. In affluent communities, people escape into the open country in automobiles or go out fishing, hunting, sea-bathing or bird-watching. In the Indian towns a very small fraction of the population can afford to enjoy such recreation. It is thus very important that the community itself should make arrangements within the city for the enjoyment of leisure and recreation. The absence of such facilities seriously affects the quality of city life and results inevitably in crime, delinquency, morbidity and social disorganisation.

It is hardly possible to define 'recreation' and no universally accepted definition exists in the sense in which the word has been used in this report. However, the general sense is that it is an activity which a citizen undertakes entirely by free choice for using his leisure in a creative way, and, at the end of the indulgence, he is expected to feel refreshed, comparatively rid of tensions and generally elevated in spirits. Naturally, each individual has his own form of leisure and relaxation. In urban areas, it is not possible for individuals themselves to organise facilities for the enjoyment of leisure and it is the local government which has, therefore, to take upon itself the responsibility of looking after this basic need. In many countries, urban local bodies pay a great deal of attention to recreation and spend vast sums of money in providing a variety of facilities for this purpose. As the tension of urban life mounts, more diverse methods of providing recreation are taken recourse to. What is important is that most of the facilities should be within the reach of the poorest sections of the community, with special arrangements for children and women. Besides, the facilities need to be spatially so dispersed that people do not have to travel long distances to seek them out. Of course, certain kinds of facilities will have to be provided on a local or neighbourhood basis, certain others on a whole-city basis. Museums, zoological and botanical gardens, theatres, large parks and stadia, golf courses and the like cannot obviously be provided to every segment of the city but small parks and gardens, play-fields, swimming pools, gymnasiums, tot-lots, community centres with indoor games, skating rinks etc. should be within easy access. Cinema halls have, in any case, been coming up.

It has to be borne in mind that for the adequate supply of these amenities land will be required and a proper plan must be made ahead of requirement in this regard. Very often the desire and the ability to provide

the facility is thwarted by unavailability of land at the right place and in adequate quantities. The poor resources of urban local bodies conspire with lack of appreciation of the urgency of the need to deprive the citizen of the facilities. In the meantime, the population continues to grow, housing becomes scarce and densities rise to unbearable proportions, making the situation much worse and solutions still more difficult. Hence, apart from an academic avowal to the cause of urban recreation, local governments must also take practical steps betimes to ensure actual provision of the amenities on the ground. It is not a matter merely of citizen satisfaction but of city health—physical, emotional and intellectual. More even than education, which can still perhaps be efficiently provided, theoretically speaking, by an agency other than the local government, it is hard to see how ordinary recreational facilities at the neighbourhood level can be arranged for by any agency other than the city government.

In almost all municipal/corporation acts, recreational activities of urban local authorities are prescribed either as obligatory or discretionary functions. These include, maintenance of parks and playgrounds, open spaces, planting and preservation of trees, organising exhibitions, fairs and public entertainments, maintaining botanical or horticultural gardens, gymnasiums, stadia, swimming pools and promoting physical culture in general. This study reveals a sad neglect of these activities in most urban local bodies.

Out of the 232 urban local authorities which replied to the questionnaire, the information about the budget provision for public recreational activities was supplied only by 53, *i.e.*, 22.84 per cent of the towns. One hundred and forty-two, *i.e.*, 61.21 per cent of towns, did not supply the information about allotment of funds although they incurred some expenditure on this account. The remaining 37, *i.e.*, 15.95 per cent of the towns, did not finance any recreational activities in their areas. In these 53 towns, the percentage of budget allotment for recreation ranged from 0.01 to 7.38. The percentage varied in Gujarat from 0.04 to 7.27 for different towns; in Mysore from 0.01 to 0.84; in Maharashtra from 0.01 to 7.38; in Punjab from 0.01 to 2.09; in Rajasthan from 0.02 to 0.34; in Tamil Nadu from 0.12 to 1.51; in Uttar Pradesh from 0.25 to 1.41.

The per capita budget allotment for recreation in different towns was also worked out and is given in Table VII. It ranged between one paise and Rs. 1.61 per head of population in different towns.

Information regarding the number of parks maintained by each local body is given in Table VII. It would have been desirable to get data about the total area covered by these parks in each town but this item was not included in the questionnaire in view of the difficulties of obtaining reliable data in this regard. The distribution of towns according to the number of parks maintained by the local bodies is given in Statement 16.

Out of the 231 towns that supplied information about parks, 3, *i.e.*, 1.30 per cent of the towns, had more than 100 parks, another 3 between 50 and 99, 7, *i.e.*, 3.03 per cent, between 20 and 49, 14, *i.e.*, 6.06 per cent, between 10 and 19, 35, *i.e.*, 15.15 per cent between 5 to 9, 127, *i.e.*, 54.98 per cent between 1 and 4, while in 42, *i.e.*, 18.18 per cent no parks were being maintained. Thirty-seven, *i.e.*, 16.02 per cent of the towns, out of 231 towns, were maintaining only one park each.

In a very few cities like Sholapur, Poona, Madras and Ahmedabad, zoological and botanical gardens were being maintained while in many towns some parks were being maintained separately for children. In some towns there were separate parks for ladies also.

The park-people ratio for each town is given in Table VII. The number of persons per park varied from 10,250 to 55,728 in the towns of Andhra Pradesh; from 6,000 to 34,256 in Gujarat; from 10,625 to 33,333 in Haryana; from 7,844 to 77,690 in Kerala; from 7,128 to 20,123 in Madhya Pradesh; from 2,358 to 130,000 in Mysore; from 7,250 to 72,727 in Maharashtra; from 5,455 to 60,000 in Punjab; from 6,111 to 35,000 in Rajasthan; from 2,667 to 109,600 in Tamil Nadu; from 4,231 to 92,000 in Uttar Pradesh and from 11,616 to 45,000 in West Bengal.

## Statement 16

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOWNS ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF PUBLIC PARKS MAINTAINED

S. No.	STATE	NUMBER OF PUBLIC PARKS							TOTAL (TOWNS)
		100 & over	50 to 99	20 to 49	10 to 19	5 to 9	1 to 4	No Parks	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	3	8	3	14
2.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
3.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
4.	Gujarat	—	—	1	1	7	12	4	25
5.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	7
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Kerala	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	6
8.	Madhya Pradesh	—	1	—	2	2	3	—	8
9.	Maharashtra	—	—	1	5	4	15	7	32
10.	Mysore	1	1	1	—	1	11	3	18
11.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
13.	Punjab	—	1	1	2	2	12	2	20
14.	Rajasthan	—	—	1	1	1	3	1	7
15.	Tamil Nadu	1	—	1	1	8	26	5	42
16.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	1	1	3	15	5	25
17.	West Bengal	1	—	—	—	—	9	7	17
Union Territories		—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4
Total		3	3	7	14	35	127	42	231
Percentage		1.30	1.30	3.03	6.06	15.15	54.98	18.18	100.00
Cumulative Total		3	6	13	27	62	189	231	—
Cumulative Percentage		1.30	2.60	5.63	11.69	26.84	81.82	100.00	—

In a few towns of Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, some sports stadia were being maintained. The number of sports stadia varied from 1 to 5 in these states. Local bodies from Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Orissa and West Bengal did not report the existence of their own sports stadia.

Swimming pools were being maintained in Ahmedabad, Amreli and Jamnagar in Gujarat, Hissar in Haryana, Indore in Madhya Pradesh, Bangalore, Hubli-Dharwar and Mysore in Mysore State, Ahmednagar, Akola, Greater Bombay, Nasik-Road-Deolali and Poona in Maharashtra, Kapurthala and Phagwara in Punjab, Madras and Virudhnagar in Tamil Nadu, Konch in Uttar Pradesh and Calcutta in West Bengal.

Only in the state of Maharashtra, Jalna, Kolhapur and Washim have reported that they were maintaining cinema halls also. Seventeen towns reported having arranged cinema shows for the pupils.

Coming to the number of schools provided with radio sets, 5 towns in Andhra Pradesh, 3 in Gujarat, 3 in Madhya Pradesh, 5 in Mysore, 4 in Maharashtra, 22 in Tamil Nadu and 4 in Uttar Pradesh have reported that they had supplied radio sets to some schools in their jurisdiction.

Recreational facilities can assume numerous forms according to local conditions and it was not possible to include in the questionnaire a larger number of items. Nevertheless, the information received shows that such activities have not been given adequate attention. Their role in enriching civic life has not been appreciated in most urban areas.

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**T A B L E S**

**TABLE I**  
**POPULATION AND PER CAPITA BUDGET ALLOTMENT FOR EDUCATION AND RECREATION**

SL. No.	TOWN/CITY	DISTRICT	AREA 1968 sq.km.	POPULATION		DENSITY PER sq. km. 1968	PER CAPITA BUDGET ALLOTMENT DURING 1967-68	
				1961 ( Census )	1968 ( Estimated )		Education Rs.	Recreation Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

**ANDHRA PRADESH**

1. Bapatla	Guntur	17.97	33,668	41,000	2,282	9.42	N.A.
2. Gudur	Nellore	4.53	25,618	32,627	7,202	4.27	N.A.
3. Guntur	Guntur	11.55	187,122	225,008	19,481	6.09	N.A.
4. Jagtial	Karimnagar	9.53	20,941	25,000	2,623	—	N.A.
5. Kakinada	East Godavari	30.51	122,865	141,909	4,651	N.A.	N.A.
6. Kurnool	Kurnool	15.02	100,815	144,569	9,625	3.92	N.A.
7. Nalgonda	Nalgonda	12.72	24,383	28,772	2,255	—	—
8. Nandyal	Kurnool	21.10	42,927	50,000	2,370	9.86	N.A.
9. Peddapuram	East Godavari	39.20	24,302	26,000	663	4.25	N.A.
10. Proddatur	Cuddapah	7.12	50,616	55,728	7,827	11.14	N.A.
11. Tanuku	West Godavari	19.94	24,657	30,000	1,505	—	—
12. Tuni	East Godavari	9.83	22,452	25,842	2,629	5.24	N.A.
13. Vijayanagaram	Visakhapatnam	8.96	76,808	84,335	9,412	10.84	N.A.
14. Warangal	Warangal	54.98	156,106	174,527	3,714	—	—

**ASSAM**

1. Jorhat	Sibsagore	4.92	24,953	30,000	6,098	0.40	N.A.
2. Tinsukia	Lakhimpur	5.65	28,468	51,835	9,174	0.04	N.A.

**BIHAR**

1. Buxar	Shahabad	8.00	23,068	26,574	3,322	3.46	—
2. Kishanganj	Purnea	12.00	27,002	39,126	3,261	1.65	N.A.
3. Ranchi	Ranchi	39.86	140,253	145,003	3,638	6.00	N.A.

**GUJARAT**

1. Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	82.62	1,149,918	1,473,000	17,829	11.09	1.34
2. Amreli	Amreli	5.18	34,629	41,000	7,915	5.93	N.A.
3. Anjar	Kutch	19.43	23,301	28,000	1,441	5.80	0.07
4. Baroda	Baroda	75.11	295,144	340,000	4,527	10.88	N.A.
5. Bhuj	Kutch	17.84	38,953	46,000	2,578	—	0.02
6. Bilimara	Surat	3.88	22,491	27,356	7,051	11.90	N.A.
7. Botad	Bhavnagar	10.36	26,168	30,000	2,896	8.20	—
8. Broach	Broach	7.91	73,639	87,739	11,092	8.03	N.A.
9. Dhrangadhra	Surendranagar	10.36	32,197	40,000	3,861	0.18	0.32
10. Dholka	Ahmedabad	3.88	27,476	30,000	7,732	—	N.A.
11. Godhra	Panchmahals	20.15	52,167	63,000	3,127	10.03	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Gondal	Rajkot	6.47	45,069	53,000	8,192	8.51	0.02
13.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	25.90	139,692	168,000	6,486	9.68	N.A.
14.	Kadi	Mehsana	2.85	23,661	27,333	9,591	1.67	N.A.
15.	Limbdi	Surendranagar	5.18	21,801	25,000	4,826	9.72	N.A.
16.	Mandvi	Kutch	14.90	26,609	28,000	1,879	—	0.86
17.	Mangrol	Junagadh	28.49	21,089	21,827	766	1.73	0.02
18.	Mehsana	Mehsana	7.51	32,577	43,000	5,726	—	0.56
19.	Nadiad	Kaira	28.49	78,952	94,000	3,299	7.82	N.A.
20.	Palanpur	Banaskantha	16.83	29,139	35,000	2,080	7.45	N.A.
21.	Patan	Mehsana	10.08	51,953	57,000	5,655	—	0.09
22.	Porbandar	Junagadh	11.65	74,476	89,000	7,639	0.25	0.03
23.	Rajpipla	Broach	3.60	21,476	24,747	6,874	8.26	N.A.
24.	Umreth	Kaira	17.46	21,244	23,262	1,332	—	—
25.	Unjha	Mehsana	25.90	20,371	24,955	964	—	—

#### HARYANA

1.	Ambala	Ambala	44.96	76,204	100,000	2,224	—	0.83
2.	Faridabad Industrial Township	Gurgaon	25.90	39,852	85,000	3,282	—	0.38
3.	Hansi	Hissar	7.77	33,712	45,000	5,792	—	N.A.
4.	Hissar	Hissar	17.53	60,222	87,503	4,992	0.53	N.A.
5.	Karnal	Karnal	18.57	72,109	80,000	4,303	1.26	N.A.
6.	Panipat	Panipat	7.77	67,026	85,000	10,939	—	N.A.
7.	Rohtak	Rohtak	11.66	88,193	101,775	8,729	—	N.A.

#### KERALA

1.	Alleppey	Alleppey	46.78	138,834	155,380	3,322	—	N.A.
2.	Calicut	Kozhikode	84.17	192,521	220,437	2,619	—	1.25
3.	Kottayam	Kottayam	16.45	52,685	61,110	3,715	0.04	N.A.
4.	Neyyattinkara	Trivandrum	9.99	20,268	23,531	2,355	—	N.A.
5.	Tellicherry	Cannanore	16.18	44,763	64,000	3,956	—	N.A.
6.	Thiruvalla	Alleppey	14.46	24,242	26,830	1,855	—	N.A.

#### MADHYA PRADESH

1.	Burhanpur	East Nimar	12.66	82,090	91,777	7,249	8.47	N.A.
2.	Dewas	Dewas	5.96	34,577	50,000	8,389	—	N.A.
3.	Indore	Indore	67.67	394,941	466,820	6,898	—	N.A.
4.	Khargone	West Nimar	10.36	30,652	40,246	3,885	—	N.A.
5.	Mandsaur	Mandsaur	6.19	41,876	47,906	7,739	0.55	N.A.
6.	Morena	Morena	6.73	28,337	38,737	5,756	0.09	N.A.
7.	Ratlam	Ratlam	12.95	87,472	112,000	8,649	0.17	N.A.
8.	Vidisha	Vidisha (Bhilas)	5.18	27,718	37,000	7,143	—	N.A.

#### MAHARASHTRA

1.	Achalpur	Amravati	10.43	36,538	37,123	3,559	6.46	—
2.	Ahmadnagar	Ahmadnagar	19.85	119,090	130,000	6,549	6.07	0.66
3.	Akola	Akola	20.87	115,760	145,000	6,948	5.72	0.28
4.	Ambarnath	Thana	18.12	34,509	48,071	2,653	—	N.A.
5.	Ballarpur	Chanda	9.06	20,351	27,000	2,980	8.66	—
6.	Barsi	Sholapur	36.25	50,389	58,000	1,600	4.51	0.39
7.	Bhandara	Bhandara	16.83	27,710	31,922	1,897	13.21	N.A.
8.	Bhir	Bhir	6.21	33,066	39,514	6,363	—	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Chalisgaon	Jalgaon	29.24	34,080	37,331	1,277	—	—
10.	Chanda	Chanda	69.67	51,484	60,000	861	7.52	0.08
11.	Dharangaon	Jalgaon	4.79	21,771	22,206	4,636	0.73	—
12.	Greater Bombay	Greater Bombay	440.22	4,152,056	5,368,000	12,194	17.34	N.A.
13.	Hinganghat	Wardha	6.42	36,890	40,000	6,230	11.74	N.A.
14.	Ichalkaranji	Kolhapur	18.12	50,978	78,710	4,344	9.41	N.A.
15.	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	11.77	80,351	92,000	7,816	7.00	N.A.
16.	Jalna	Aurangabad	25.89	67,158	75,000	2,897	—	N.A.
17.	Kamptee	Nagpur	4.28	40,859	49,235	11,504	6.46	0.01
18.	Karanja	Akola	9.06	26,440	29,983	3,309	12.23	—
19.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	66.56	187,442	233,740	3,512	9.73	N.A.
20.	Malegaon	Nasik	12.94	121,408	229,000	17,697	6.07	N.A.
21.	Miraj	Sangli	42.39	53,345	60,000	1,415	—	0.50
22.	Nasik	Nasik	66.04	131,103	165,000	2,498	6.10	N.A.
23.	Nasik Road	Deolali Nasik	20.97	40,013	52,697	2,513	1.61	0.01
24.	Nandurbar	Dhulia	9.97	41,055	52,000	5,216	11.61	0.42
25.	Pandharpur	Sholapur	12.01	45,421	49,191	4,096	5.52	N.A.
26.	Poona	Poona	133.85	597,562	800,000	5,762	8.47	0.13
27.	Poona Cantt.	Poona	13.93	65,838	71,000	5,097	2.75	0.03
28.	Kirkee Cantt.	Poona	13.29	58,495	66,685	5,018	5.22	N.A.
29.	Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	10.61	31,091	36,000	3,393	—	N.A.
30.	Sholapur	Sholapur	23.18	337,583	387,545	16,719	7.21	N.A.
31.	Srirampur	Ahmednagar	10.35	22,802	28,000	2,705	—	N.A.
32.	Washim	Akola	21.09	26,494	33,753	1,600	7.20	N.A.

#### MYSORE

1.	Bangalore	Bangalore	501.21	1,093,798	1,386,936	2,767	1.48	N.A.
2.	Bidar	Bidar	7.51	32,420	40,000	5,326	21.02	0.38
3.	Bijapur	Bijapur	14.50	78,854	85,000	5,862	11.77	N.A.
4.	Chamarajanagar	Mysore	10.02	24,430	28,500	2,844	2.48	—
5.	Davanagere	Chitradurga	19.42	78,124	100,000	5,149	0.61	0.04
6.	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	20.64	97,069	130,000	6,298	—	0.31
7.	Guledgud	Bijapur	2.33	24,292	26,065	11,187	5.66	N.A.
8.	Hubli-Dharwar	Dharwar	70.78	248,489	290,000	4,097	7.09	N.A.
9.	Ilkal	Bijapur	7.95	24,222	27,290	3,433	1.59	N.A.
10.	Jamkhandi	Bijapur	10.10	24,017	26,000	2,574	1.23	—
11.	Karwar	North Kanara	7.80	23,906	27,325	3,503	—	—
12.	Kolar	Kolar	3.89	32,487	35,000	8,997	1.04	N.A.
13.	Mysore	Mysore	60.16	253,865	260,973	4,338	3.35	N.A.
14.	Nippani	Belgaum	2.90	29,374	33,516	11,557	N.A.	N.A.
15.	Sagar	Shimoga	20.35	20,414	21,500	1,057	0.77	0.01
16.	Tumkur	Tumkur	19.42	47,277	70,000	3,605	0.23	N.A.
17.	Udipi	South Kanara	9.71	24,610	30,000	3,090	4.18	N.A.
18.	Yadgir	Gulbarga	5.18	25,764	28,753	5,551	—	N.A.

#### ORISSA

1.	Birmitrapur	Sundargarh	34.96	20,301	34,776	995	0.94	—
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#### PUNJAB

1.	Amritsar	Amritsar	33.67	376,295	416,182	12,361	—	0.02
2.	Barnala	Sangrur	10.36	21,354	30,000	2,896	0.13	N.A.
3.	Batala	Gurdaspur	5.82	51,300	60,000	10,309	2.31	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Ferozepur	Ferozepur	9.06	47,060	58,477	6,454	1.33	0.02
5.	Gurdaspur	Gurdaspur	3.88	27,665	31,000	7,990	—	0.01
6.	Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur	11.89	50,739	60,000	5,046	2.32	0.58
7.	Jagraon	Ludhiana	12.95	29,617	33,793	2,609	3.90	—
8.	Jullundur	Jullundur	62.16	222,569	300,000	4,826	—	1.08
9.	Jullundur Cantt.	Jullundur	15.61	42,461	50,486	3,234	4.20	N.A.
10.	Kapurthala	Kapurthala	28.49	29,334	35,000	1,229	—	N.A.
11.	Kotkapura	Bhatinda	11.65	32,021	45,022	3,865	—	N.A.
12.	Ludhiana	Ludhiana	27.00	244,039	349,000	12,926	1.18	N.A.
13.	Malerkotla	Sangrur	4.20	39,543	50,000	11,905	—	N.A.
14.	Nangal Township	Hoshiarpur	5.82	34,372	63,377	10,890	—	—
15.	Pathankot	Gurdaspur	16.36	46,330	70,000	4,279	1.73	0.30
16.	Patiala	Patiala	33.67	125,234	143,000	4,247	—	1.61
17.	Phagwara	Kapurthala	12.95	37,939	51,000	3,938	—	N.A.
18.	Sangrur	Sangrur	21.50	28,344	34,000	1,581	—	0.05
19.	Sunam	Sangrur	1.50	21,408	25,390	16,927	0.37	N.A.
20.	Tarn Taran	Amritsar	2.82	20,961	30,000	10,638	3.83	0.17

#### RAJASTHAN

1.	Ajmer	Ajmer	45.32	231,240	300,000	6,620	—	0.34
2.	Baran	Kota	19.53	22,764	24,562	1,258	—	0.20
3.	Barmer	Barmer	12.95	27,600	35,000	2,703	—	0.03
4.	Beawar	Ajmer	11.91	53,931	55,000	4,618	0.38	0.08
5.	Kota	Kota	74.74	120,345	325,845	4,360	0.21	N.A.
6.	Ratangarh	Churu	16.00	26,631	35,000	2,188	0.48	N.A.
7.	Udaipur	Udaipur	25.90	111,139	129,144	4,986	—	—

#### TAMIL NADU

1.	Ambasamudram	Tirunelveli	23.31	22,447	24,041	1,031	—	—
2.	Arcot	N. Arcot	7.51	25,029	30,000	3,995	2.66	N.A.
3.	Aruppukkottai	Ramanathapuram	15.53	50,200	51,355	3,307	3.45	N.A.
4.	Attur	Salem	31.08	29,018	32,000	1,030	6.56	—
5.	Chidambaram	S. Arcot	4.76	40,694	45,100	9,475	4.29	N.A.
6.	Chingleput	Chingleput	6.03	25,977	30,000	4,975	5.70	N.A.
7.	Coonoor	Nilgiri	15.05	30,690	36,552	2,429	8.46	N.A.
8.	Cuddalore	S. Arcot	28.20	79,168	87,085	3,088	4.42	N.A.
9.	Cumbum	Madurai	6.47	32,517	36,600	5,657	4.14	N.A.
10.	Devakottai	Ramanathapuram	19.27	25,524	25,524	1,325	2.72	N.A.
11.	Dharapuram	Coimbatore	5.02	26,490	28,298	6,625	8.22	N.A.
12.	Erode	Coimbatore	8.34	73,762	87,777	10,525	7.56	N.A.
13.	Gopichettipalyam	Coimbatore	7.51	27,004	27,004	3,596	8.77	N.A.
14.	Kadayanallur	Tirunelveli	52.19	41,249	43,600	835	0.59	N.A.
15.	Kanchipuram	Chingleput	11.61	92,714	98,500	8,484	7.36	N.A.
16.	Karaikudi	Ramanathapuram	14.22	43,698	47,500	3,340	8.62	0.03
17.	Krishnagiri	Salem	11.65	23,827	26,800	2,300	6.49	N.A.
18.	Madras	Madras	129.09	1,729,141	1,971,273	15,271	9.49	0.06
19.	Mayuram	Thanjavur	11.29	51,393	57,817	5,121	10.51	N.A.
20.	Melapalayam	Tirunelveli	16.83	38,806	39,621	2,354	1.41	N.A.
21.	Nagercoil	Kanyakumari	21.75	106,207	123,000	5,655	—	N.A.
22.	Ootacamund	Nilgiri	32.32	50,140	56,000	1,733	6.32	N.A.
23.	Palayamcottai	Tirunelveli	19.52	51,002	51,355	2,630	3.63	N.A.
24.	Pattukottai	Thanjavur	14.24	24,726	30,000	2,107	5.85	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25.	Pollachi	Coimbatore	13.85	54,369	63,800	4,606	16.22	N.A.
26.	Puliyangudi	Tirunelveli	55.16	30,648	32,900	596	2.79	N.A.
27.	Rajapalayam	Ramanathapuram	10.36	71,203	78,000	7,520	0.87	0.13
28.	Ranipet	N. Arcot	9.06	22,974	25,500	2,815	2.22	N.A.
29.	Rasipuram	Salem	7.41	23,871	24,396	3,292	6.48	N.A.
30.	Sankarankoil	Tirunelveli	11.00	24,089	25,500	2,318	4.40	N.A.
31.	Shencottah	Tirunelveli	2.68	20,528	22,000	8,209	—	N.A.
32.	Singanalur	Coimbatore	42.73	24,674	109,600	2,565	4.40	N.A.
33.	Tenkasi	Tirunelveli	26.15	34,403	36,949	1,413	1.12	N.A.
34.	Tindivanam	S. Arcot	22.40	34,342	40,500	1,808	3.44	0.21
35.	Tiruppattur	N. Arcot	4.64	30,799	33,000	7,112	8.47	N.A.
36.	Tiruppur	Coimbatore	27.19	79,773	106,976	3,934	13.80	N.A.
37.	Tiruvattiyur	Chingleput	21.42	37,571	48,700	2,274	5.45	N.A.
38.	Tuticorin	Tirunelveli	13.47	124,230	142,800	10,601	4.16	0.04
39.	Valparai	Coimbatore	393.67	80,023	93,547	238	8.17	N.A.
40.	Vaniambadi	N. Arcot	9.06	42,048	44,529	4,915	4.77	N.A.
41.	Vellore	N. Arcot	11.65	113,742	119,543	10,261	7.13	N.A.
42.	Virdunagar	Ramanathapuram	6.39	54,827	61,100	9,562	8.43	N.A.

#### UTTAR PRADESH

1.	Agra	Agra	52.03	462,020	580,759	11,162	2.38	N.A.
2.	Agra Cantt.	Agra	10.70	41,340	41,340	3,864	2.82	0.80
3.	Aligarh	Aligarh	34.00	185,020	222,949	6,557	4.88	0.33
4.	Bahraich	Bahraich	12.43	56,033	65,559	5,232	4.21	N.A.
5.	Bhadohi	Varanasi	9.00	20,302	25,000	2,778	2.48	0.04
6.	Chandpur	Bijnor	1.53	22,017	30,000	19,608	5.02	N.A.
7.	Dehra Dun	Dehra Dun	25.90	125,916	180,000	6,950	5.02	0.13
8.	Deoband	Saharanpur	7.90	29,980	33,000	4,177	2.81	0.15
9.	Faizabad-cum-Ayodhya	Faizabad	31.49	83,717	92,000	2,922	4.40	N.A.
10.	Hapur	Meerut	5.83	55,248	60,000	10,292	7.05	N.A.
11.	Hardwar	Saharanpur	11.91	58,513	60,210	5,055	16.65	N.A.
12.	Hathras	Aligarh	5.74	64,045	70,000	12,191	4.85	—
13.	Jhansi Cantt.	Jhansi	18.46	21,126	25,584	1,386	2.29	N.A.
14.	Kairana	Muzaffarnagar	3.11	26,454	30,000	9,646	2.77	N.A.
15.	Khurja	Bulandshahr	6.47	41,491	44,500	6,878	6.03	N.A.
16.	Kiratpur	Bijnor	4.45	21,127	22,669	5,094	0.20	—
17.	Konch	Jalan	3.23	23,708	26,000	8,050	5.77	N.A.
18.	Mathura	Mathura	9.38	116,959	150,000	15,991	4.92	N.A.
19.	Mau Ranipur	Jhansi	5.18	20,224	23,864	4,607	4.50	—
20.	Nawabganj	Bara Banki	3.62	27,080	30,465	8,416	7.46	0.07
21.	Shahjahanpur	Shahjahanpur	9.45	110,432	118,825	12,574	4.95	0.17
22.	Shikohabad	Mainpuri	7.77	23,458	30,000	3,861	5.10	N.A.
23.	Sikandrabad	Bulandshahr	7.72	26,290	29,000	3,756	4.17	N.A.
24.	Tanda	Faizabad	10.36	32,687	40,000	3,831	4.15	N.A.
25.	Varanasi	Varanasi	73.81	471,258	589,544	7,987	4.48	N.A.

#### WEST BENGAL

1.	Asansol	Burdwan	20.02	103,405	175,000	8,741	1.98	N.A.
2.	Barasat	24-Parganas	19.42	29,281	50,000	2,575	0.14	N.A.
3.	Bhadrreswar	Hooghly	6.47	35,489	35,489	5,485	2.14	—
4.	Calcutta	Calcutta	95.62	2,927,289	3,097,072	32,389	1.91	N.A.
5.	Champdany	Hooghly	6.50	42,129	46,421	7,142	2.04	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Contai	Midnapore	14.24	22,094	24,224	1,701	—	—
7.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling	10.56	40,651	46,464	4,400	8.63	N.A.
8.	Garden Reach	24-Parganas	12.95	130,770	148,816	11,492	0.90	—
9.	Howrah	Howrah	29.91	512,598	576,160	19,263	1.32	N.A.
10.	Jangipur	Murshidabad	7.77	24,201	29,477	3,794	5.79	N.A.
11.	Kalimpong	Darjeeling	8.67	25,105	33,415	3,854	0.46	N.A.
12.	Kalna	Burdwan	5.18	20,603	35,000	6,757	0.55	—
13.	Konnagar	Hooghly	4.33	29,443	38,276	8,840	6.14	—
14.	Santipur	Nadia	24.60	51,190	60,000	2,439	0.62	—
15.	Siliguri	Darjeeling	15.54	65,471	90,000	5,792	0.13	N.A.
16.	Suri	Birbhum	9.48	22,841	26,861	2,833	0.93	N.A.
17.	Uttapara-Kotrang	Hooghly	7.25	52,163	62,035	8,557	0.48	N.A.
UNION TERRITORIES								
1.	Agartala	Tripura	7.21	54,878	70,000	9,709	—	N.A.
2.	Delhi	Delhi	1397.84	2,360,962	2,955,989	2,115	16.27	2.01
	Rural		1157.00	299,204	300,000	259	—	—
	Urban		240.34	2,061,758	2,655,989	11,028	—	—
3.	Delhi Cantt.	Delhi	41.85	36,105	36,105	863	11.95	N.A.
4.	Karaikal	Pondicherry	7.77	22,252	26,013	3,347	—	—
5.	Simla	Simla	19.55	42,597	50,000	2,558	—	0.06

*Note : N.A. = Not Available.*

— = Nil

**TABLE II**  
**EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AND RECEIPTS FROM GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND FEES 1967-68**

SL. No.	TOWN/CITY	TOTAL BUDGET Rs.	AMOUNT ALLOTTED TO EDUCATION Rs.	PER CENT ALLOTTED	AMOUNT SPENT ON EDUCATION Rs.	PER CENT SPENT	PER CAPITA EXPENDI- TURE Rs.	GRANTS RECEIVED AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE	FEES RECEIVED AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3							

**ANDHRA PRADESH**

1. Bapatla	N.A.	386,100	N.A.	381,307	98.76	9.30	70.72	20.28
2. Gudur	633,857	139,204	21.96	136,859	98.32	4.20	41.75	4.09
3. Guntur	4,360,167	1,370,300	31.43	1,242,788	90.69	5.52	65.74	1.56
4. Jagtial	314,089	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Kakinada	2,314,411	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.
6. Kurnool	3,420,137	572,689	16.74	978,546	170.87	6.77	13.44	5.39
7. Nalgonda	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Nandyal	N.A.	292,810	N.A.	469,316	95.23	9.39	27.21	9.68
9. Peddapuram	466,670	110,410	23.66	122,444	110.90	4.71	27.95	—
10. Proddatur	2,408,205	620,935	25.78	543,987	87.61	9.76	42.47	0.68
11. Tanuku	458,048	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Tuni	768,736	135,340	17.61	137,450	101.55	5.32	43.90	13.58
13. Vijayanagaram	N.A.	914,260	N.A.	787,403	86.12	9.34	65.08	6.03
14. Warangal	2,623,790	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**ASSAM**

1. Jorhat	693,240	1,154	0.17	—	—	—	—	—
2. Tinsukia	929,600	20,890	2.25	20,345	97.39	0.39	—	—

**BIHAR**

1. Buxar	570,974	92,000	16.11	35,726	38.83	1.34	89.83	—
2. Kishanganj	310,520	64,732	20.85	28,295	43.71	0.72	100.00	11.46
3. Ranchi	2,167,519	869,741	40.13	869,741	100.00	6.00	84.25	1.15

**GUJARAT**

1. Ahmedabad	141,847,000	16,333,624	11.51	15,625,502	95.66	10.61	21.11	0.52
2. Amreli	1,568,721	243,300	15.60	125,020	51.39	3.05	31.91	24.89
3. Anjar	976,622	162,332	16.62	29,657	18.27	1.06	14.12	21.03
4. Baroda	47,306,871	3,699,096	7.82	3,517,218	95.08	10.34	42.27	0.42
5. Bhuj	1,356,213	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Bilmara	1,443,662	325,642	22.56	314,248	96.50	11.49	47.60	33.56
7. Botad	975,025	245,973	25.23	259,131	105.37	8.64	93.39	—
8. Broach	N.A.	704,447	N.A.	704,447	100.00	8.03	14.12	—
9. Dhrangadhra	851,546	7,150	0.84	7,650	106.99	0.19	8.46	10.95
10. Dholka	1,157,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Godhra	2,686,982	631,710	23.51	547,888	86.73	8.70	72.28	—

1	2	3	4	4	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Gondal	2,753,560	455,500	16.17	446,205	100.16	8.42	36.42	50.95
13.	Jamnagar	15,896,918	1,625,554	10.23	1,086,373	66.83	4.67	—	—
14.	Kadi	743,816	45,600	6.13	37,898	83.11	1.39	—	7.26
15.	Limbdi	N.A.	243,000	N.A.	239,375	98.51	16.46	71.85	—
16.	Mandvi	332,713	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Mangrol	520,166	37,807	7.27	62,771	166.03	2.88	15.33	16.82
18.	Mehsana	1,812,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Nadiad	3,743,360	735,308	19.64	805,125	109.49	8.57	34.56	3.93
20.	Palanpur	N.A.	260,700	N.A.	236,311	90.64	6.75	72.79	—
21.	Patan	1,322,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Porbandar	5,376,602	84,674	1.93	78,708	92.95	0.88	—	16.30
23.	Rajpipla	792,496	203,571	25.69	212,802	104.53	8.60	67.20	—
24.	Umreth	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Unjha	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>HARYANA</b>									
1.	Ambala	2,498,605	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Faridabad Industrial Township	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Hansi	850,096	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Hissar	1,412,330	46,050	3.26	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—	—
5.	Karnal	1,503,831	100,746	6.70	8,900	8.83	0.11	7.87	—
6.	Panipat	150,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Rohtak	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>KERALA</b>									
1.	Alleppey	3,814,536	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Calicut	8,096,170	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Kottayam	2,870,375	2,200	0.08	65	2.95	0.01	—	—
4.	Neyyattinkara	374,450	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Tellicherry	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Thiruvalla	406,470	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>									
1.	Burhanpur	1,756,200	772,300	43.98	65,462	8.48	0.71	3.51	—
2.	Dewas	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Indore	15,025,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Khargone	764,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Mandsaur	1,530,000	26,314	1.72	25,710	97.70	0.54	—	—
6.	Morena	1,392,728	3,555	0.26	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Ratlam	2,418,582	18,668	0.77	17,042	91.29	0.15	11.74	36.01
8.	Vidisha	599,426	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>									
1.	Achalpur	646,845	239,730	37.06	110,220	45.98	2.97	100.00	—
2.	Ahmadnagar	6,031,881	788,893	13.08	788,893	100.00	6.07	49.90	—
3.	Akola	5,742,582	833,000	14.45	853,520	102.46	5.89	57.82	0.48
4.	Ambarnath	2,707,714	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Ballarpur	607,700	233,755	38.47	241,529	103.32	8.95	69.70	9.66
6.	Barsi	N.A.	261,555	N.A.	207,445	79.31	3.58	113.75	—
7.	Bhandra	1,002,027	421,690	42.08	362,845	86.05	11.37	—	2.30
8.	Bhir	968,748	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Chalisgaon	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Chanda	2,418,200	451,000	20.99	412,281	91.41	6.87	50.26	0.56
11.	Dharangaon	1,616,287	16,100	1.00	16,100	100.00	0.73	—	—
12.	Greater Bombay	763,549,859	93,092,126	12.19	76,676,426	94.87	14.28	10.54	—
13.	Hinganghat	971,725	469,735	48.34	529,965	112.82	13.25	56.41	4.13
14.	Ichalkaranji	5,891,562	740,900	12.58	333,338	44.99	4.24	66.00	2.20
15.	Jalgaon	4,691,950	643,706	13.72	325,850	50.62	3.54	100.00	—
16.	Jalna	3,179,353	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Kamptee	1,449,351	318,000	21.94	275,098	86.51	5.59	44.18	0.32
18.	Karanja	724,650	366,740	50.61	375,725	102.45	12.53	79.83	3.45
19.	Kolhapur	12,060,900	2,277,950	18.89	2,225,572	97.70	9.52	46.08	—
20.	Malegaon	8,944,156	1,389,951	15.54	1,343,446	96.65	5.87	32.30	—
21.	Miraj	1,558,478	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Nasik	8,742,406	1,006,750	11.52	1,189,897	118.19	7.21	44.84	0.01
23.	Nasik Road Deolali	N.A.	84,645	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—	—
24.	Nandurbar	2,203,748	604,192	27.41	591,192	97.85	11.37	51.43	4.71
25.	Pandharpur	2,413,445	271,600	11.25	270,278	99.51	5.49	59.22	12.17
26.	Poona	67,377,831	6,772,935	9.90	6,374,392	94.12	7.97	38.62	2.96
27.	Poona Cantt.	5,528,055	195,145	3.53	288,501	147.84	4.06	23.43	11.98
28.	Kirkee Cantt.	N.A.	348,355	N.A.	255,344	73.30	3.83	24.23	10.80
29.	Ratnagiri	1,391,540	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Sholapur	20,056,032	2,795,750	13.94	2,804,952	100.33	7.24	40.61	0.01
31.	Srirampur	2,090,545	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Washim	888,000	243,169	27.38	243,169	100.00	7.20	33.52	2.07
<b>MYSORE</b>									
1.	Bangalore	46,581,125	2,051,900	4.41	1,556,529	75.86	1.12	17.39	5.82
2.	Bidar	N.A.	840,678	N.A.	100	0.01	0.01	—	N.A.
3.	Bijapur	30,000,000	1,000,000	33.33	900,333	90.03	10.59	46.08	—
4.	Chamarajanagar	407,994	70,555	17.29	107,543	152.42	3.77	60.96	23.07
5.	Davanagere	3,846,025	61,682	1.60	57,358	92.99	0.57	70.16	—
6.	Gulbarga	3,400,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Guledgud	462,492	147,600	26.24	69,804	47.29	2.68	17.59	4.72
8.	Hubli-Dharwar	21,377,000	2,057,000	9.62	1,052,000	51.14	3.63	83.46	2.76
9.	Ilkal	362,774	43,500	11.99	44,266	101.76	1.62	26.01	23.99
10.	Jamkhandi	717,860	32,000	4.46	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—	—
11.	Karwar	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Kolar	600,165	36,301	6.05	30,101	82.92	0.87	100.00	14.52
13.	Mysore	7,555,356	87,304	1.16	101,628	116.41	0.39	75.08	0.27
14.	Nippanni	995,557	N.A.	N.A.	45,549	N.A.	1.63	—	—
15.	Sagar	479,959	16,500	3.44	2,210	13.39	0.10	87.00	—
16.	Tumkur	1,744,016	16,000	0.92	30,000	187.50	0.43	—	—
17.	Udipi	1,427,280	125,260	8.78	117,153	93.53	3.91	15.77	—
18.	Yadgir	405,231	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>ORISSA</b>									
1.	Birmitrapur	1,166,021	32,612	2.80	24,612	75.47	0.71	—	—
<b>PUNJAB</b>									
1.	Amritsar	19,239,350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Barnala	560,000	3,862	0.69	3,862	100.00	0.13	—	—
3.	Batala	991,460	138,301	13.95	6,170	4.46	0.10	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Ferozepur	980,296	77,520	7.91	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Gurdaspur	479,414	35,000	7.30	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Hoshiarpur	2,088,918	139,188	6.60	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Jagraon	676,631	131,849	19.49	6,317	4.79	0.19	—	—
8.	Jullundur	1,583,746	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Jullundur Cantt.	1,326,045	211,976	15.99	211,976	100.00	4.20	8.38	20.78
10.	Kapurthala	568,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Kot Kapura	613,854	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Ludhiana	N.A.	411,035	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Malerkotla	547,507	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Nangal Township	190,960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Pathankot	1,732,700	121,000	6.98	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Patiala	2,721,205	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Phagwara	606,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Sangrur	418,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Sunam	341,051	9,495	2.78	5,131	54.04	0.20	—	—
20.	Tarn Taran	656,739	115,000	17.51	16,342	14.20	0.54	—	—

#### RAJASTHAN

1.	Ajmer	4,115,294	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Baran	545,388	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Barmer	686,972	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Beawar	2,397,021	20,905	0.87	15,880	75.96	0.29	10.00	—
5.	Kota	2,951,212	68,200	2.31	69,200	100.00	0.21	—	—
6.	Ratangarh	235,245	16,900	7.50	9,514	56.30	0.27	73.29	—
7.	Udaipur	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

#### TAMIL NADU

1.	Ambasamudram	195,067	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Arcot	N.A.	79,720	N.A.	80,463	100.93	2.68	27.33	—
3.	Aruppukkottai	668,000	177,260	26.54	204,247	115.22	3.98	36.95	—
4.	Attur	1,089,000	210,000	19.28	142,480	67.85	4.45	48.90	—
5.	Chidambaram	736,972	193,650	26.28	173,735	89.72	3.85	26.73	—
6.	Chingleput	N.A.	171,120	N.A.	147,262	86.06	4.91	21.74	—
7.	Coonoor	1,760,188	309,150	17.56	267,730	86.60	7.32	16.74	0.07
8.	Cuddalore	1,536,680	385,070	25.09	354,732	92.12	4.07	108.55	0.10
9.	Cumbum	907,570	151,434	12.69	151,434	100.00	4.14	59.26	—
10.	Devakottai	803,438	69,452	8.64	110,215	158.69	4.22	24.25	—
11.	Dharapuram	845,394	232,080	27.45	238,916	102.95	8.46	18.71	—
12.	Erode	6,930,004	664,000	9.58	608,415	91.63	6.93	19.96	—
13.	Gopichettipalyam	1,015,029	236,725	23.32	206,120	87.07	7.63	31.35	0.21
14.	Kadyanallur	N.A.	25,655	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Kanchipuram	2,577,715	724,520	28.11	633,595	87.45	6.43	53.71	—
16.	Karaikudi	1,034,350	409,400	39.58	358,861	87.65	7.15	93.00	0.06
17.	Krishnagiri	419,600	173,800	41.42	183,800	105.75	6.89	9.71	—
18.	Madras	87,596,830	18,714,595	21.36	29,866,107	159.59	15.15	11.92	—
19.	Mayuram	N.A.	607,672	N.A.	571,768	94.09	9.89	49.88	—
20.	Melapalayam	529,560	56,040	10.66	52,086	92.94	1.31	39.64	—
21.	Nagercoil	2,315,470	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Ootacamund	N.A.	353,810	N.A.	329,107	93.02	5.88	27.87	0.06
23.	Palayamkottai	781,401	186,221	23.83	179,636	96.46	3.50	30.66	—
24.	Pattukkottai	838,560	175,410	20.91	184,080	104.94	6.14	86.54	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Pollachi	3,824,960	1,035,150	27.06	967,766	93.49	15.17	20.99	—
26.	Puliyangudi	451,400	91,800	20.34	87,193	94.98	2.65	45.14	—
27.	Rajapalayam	N.A.	67,580	N.A.	65,316	96.65	0.84	21.14	—
28.	Ranipet	475,220	56,500	11.89	54,482	96.43	2.14	32.37	—
29.	Rasipuram	598,039	158,033	26.43	247,247	156.45	10.13	36.08	—
30.	Sankarankoil	681,155	112,260	16.48	106,483	94.85	4.18	57.41	—
31.	Shencottah	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Singanalur	1,739,010	482,002	27.71	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—	—
33.	Tenkasi	578,725	41,300	7.14	41,952	101.58	1.14	20.40	—
34.	Tindivanam	1,493,250	139,370	9.33	114,927	82.46	2.84	40.25	—
35.	Tiruppattur	980,600	279,550	28.51	281,863	100.83	8.54	50.25	—
36.	Tiruppur	4,849,170	1,477,260	30.46	1,324,593	89.67	12.38	44.93	0.34
37.	Tiruvattiyur	2,063,200	265,290	12.86	170,534	64.28	3.50	47.17	9.26
38.	Tuticorin	4,651,600	593,987	12.77	471,543	79.39	3.30	32.56	—
39.	Valparai	1,146,920	764,620*	66.67	764,620	100.00	8.17	78.86	—
40.	Vaniambadi	N.A.	212,549	N.A.	145,520	68.46	3.27	46.96	—
41.	Vellore	3,758,150	852,000	22.67	878,612	103.12	7.35	69.19	—
42.	Virdunagar	8,094,600	515,120	6.36	476,053	92.42	7.79	46.38	—

#### UTTAR PRADESH

1.	Agra	17,632,600	1,902,300	10.79	1,877,365	98.69	3.23	54.26	10.15
2.	Agra Cantt.	2,360,496	116,760	4.95	99,764	85.44	2.41	12.15	—
3.	Aligarh	5,444,628	1,087,268	19.97	892,447	82.08	4.00	62.38	3.84
4.	Bahraich	3,256,653	275,848	8.47	217,410	78.82	3.32	64.24	2.42
5.	Bhadohi	388,635	61,880	16.44	61,880	100.00	2.48	49.85	13.09
6.	Chandpur	589,779	150,544	25.53	150,544	100.00	5.02	64.78	—
7.	Dehra Dun	7,647,285	903,365	11.81	616,618	68.26	3.43	46.57	0.55
8.	Deoband	493,700	92,574	18.75	76,775	82.93	2.33	97.48	—
9.	Faizabad-cum-Ayodhya	N.A.	404,830	N.A.	392,582	96.97	4.27	72.36	1.34
10.	Hapur	2,901,550	422,760	14.57	279,965	66.22	4.67	39.31	0.14
11.	Hardwar	7,939,400	1,002,510	12.63	549,437	54.81	9.13	85.06	32.61
12.	Hathras	4,007,921	339,320	8.47	282,209	83.17	4.03	60.00	0.48
13.	Jhansi Cantt.	351,523	58,607	16.67	60,876	103.87	2.38	8.29	—
14.	Kairana	308,833	83,000	26.88	83,053	100.06	2.77	64.81	1.46
15.	Khurja	1,721,800	268,300	15.58	241,866	90.15	5.44	60.31	—
16.	Kiratpur	143,475	4,590	3.20	4,256	92.72	0.19	—	—
17.	Konch	498,781	150,000	30.07	141,935	94.62	5.46	87.13	4.24
18.	Mathura	7,254,496	738,476	10.18	675,782	91.51	4.51	69.82	0.88
19.	Mau Ranipur	585,797	107,500	18.35	107,872	100.35	4.52	75.46	0.44
20.	Nawabganj	N.A.	227,258	N.A.	165,984	73.04	5.45	57.43	4.38
21.	Shahjahanpur	2,553,447	493,500	19.33	456,243	92.45	3.84	67.00	3.06
22.	Shikohabad	671,960	152,996	22.77	152,996	100.00	5.10	62.39	23.98
23.	Sikandrabad	544,629	121,000	22.21	102,598	84.79	3.54	73.13	0.20
24.	Tanda	888,111	166,134	18.71	162,008	97.51	4.05	77.49	0.79
25.	Varanasi	14,577,424	2,640,999	18.12	2,383,660	90.26	4.04	53.76	5.43

#### WEST BENGAL

1.	Asansol	3,437,659	346,866	10.09	255,374	73.62	1.46	23.88	24.21
2.	Barasat	N.A.	6,792	N.A.	6,588	97.00	0.13	—	—
3.	Bhadreswar	594,278	76,060	12.80	61,734	81.16	1.74	2.14	—

\*Grant is Rs. 603,010.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Calcutta	163,013,000	5,909,400	36.25	5,909,400	100.00	1.91	—	—
5.	Champdany	707,066	94,817	13.41	93,664	98.78	2.02	15.92	—
6.	Contai	193,390	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Darjeeling	3,111,484	401,057	12.89	439,843	109.67	9.47	60.92	15.07
8.	Garden Reach	1,948,134	133,300	6.84	111,445	83.60	0.75	—	—
9.	Howrah	N.A.	759,010	N.A.	475,890	60.70	0.83	4.10	—
10.	Jangipur	558,844	170,800*	30.56	165,737	97.04	5.62	103.05	—
11.	Kalimpong	380,790	15,431	4.05	14,652	94.95	0.44	32.36	—
12.	Kalna	313,333	19,213	6.13	19,824	103.18	0.56	3.93	—
13.	Konnagar	1,950,491	234,837	12.04	35,247	15.01	0.92	17.16	—
14.	Santipur	628,777	37,342	5.94	38,480	103.05	0.64	7.80	—
15.	Siliguri	N.A.	12,000	N.A.	8,789	73.24	0.10	—	—
16.	Suri	481,100	24,850	5.16	20,927	94.21	0.78	16.25	34.11
17.	Uttarpara-Kotrang	N.A.	29,776	N.A.	28,712	96.43	0.46	—	—
UNION TERRITORIES									
1.	Agartala	700,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Delhi	177,586,553	48,085,700	27.08	51,472,443	107.04	17.41	34.87	0.20
3.	Delhi Cantt.	1,753,216	431,514	24.61	481,454	111.57	13.33	49.03	—
4.	Karaikal	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Simla	4,991,468	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\*Total grant.

Note: N.A. = Note Available

— = Nil

**TABLE III**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE BETWEEN PRE-PRIMARY, PRIMARY AND OTHER EDUCATION 1967-68**

Sl. No.	TOWN/CITY	PER CENT OF AMOUNT ALLOTTED TO			PER CENT OF AMOUNT SPENT ON			AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER SCHOOL		
		Pre- primary Education	Primary Education	Other Education	Pre- primary Education	Primary Education	Other Education	Pre- primary Education Rs.	Primary Education Rs.	Other Education Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>										
1. Bapatla		—	60.82	39.18	—	62.17	37.83	—	10,306	144,264
2. Gudur		—	72.37	27.63	—	76.92	23.08	—	8,098	31,584
3. Guntur		—	79.50	20.50	—	79.90	20.10	—	11,284	62,458
4. Jagtial		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Kakinada		N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	N.A.	—
6. Kurnool		—	85.93	14.07	—	66.46	33.54	—	12,270	109,414
7. Nalgonda		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Nandyal		—	36.64	63.36	—	41.24	58.76	—	8,064	137,893
9. Peddapuram		2.72	97.28	—	2.35	97.65	—	2,875	6,643	—
10. Proddatur		—	54.73	45.27	—	52.23	47.77	—	11,839	259,853
11. Tanuku		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Tuni		—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	10,573	—
13. Vijayanagaram		—	58.08	41.92	—	50.86	49.14	—	10,823	128,985
14. Warangal		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>ASSAM</b>										
1. Jorhat		—	—	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Tinsukia		—	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	20,345
<b>BIHAR</b>										
1. Buxar		—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	2,551	—
2. Kishanganj		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3. Ranchi		—	N.A.	N.A.	—	66.72	33.28	—	12,615	17,028
<b>GUJARAT</b>										
1. Ahmedabad		1.68	98.32	—	1.07	98.93	—	2,231	44,420	—
2. Amreli		17.48	41.10	41.42	27.52	2.82	69.66	17,201	3,528	87,090
3. Anjar		7.84	82.92	17.08	23.22	34.49	42.29	3,443	—	12,540
4. Baroda		2.99	97.01	—	2.02	97.98	—	5,920	42,027	—
5. Bhuj		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Bilmora		—	16.89	83.11	—	14.77	85.23	—	—	138,916
7. Botad		—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	23,557	—
8. Broach		—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	27,094	—
9. Dhrangadhra		100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	3,825	—	—
10. Dholka		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11. Godhra		—	99.27	0.73	—	100.00	—	—	17,673	—
12. Gondal		13.47	—	86.53	12.57	—	87.43	9,353	—	195,045
13. Jamnagar		13.87	86.13	—	2.43	97.57	—	N.A.	33,125	—
14. Kadi		18.86	76.75	4.39	23.70	73.66	2.64	8,982	N.A.	N.A.
15. Limbdi		—	100.00	—	2.29	97.71	—	5,473	25,989	—
16. Mandvi		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Mangrol		20.87	—	79.13	8.25	54.79	36.96	5,180	N.A.	23,199
18. Mehsana		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Nadiad		—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	23,004	—
20. Palanpur		—	100.00	—	0.87	99.13	—	1,025	29,283	N.A.
21. Patan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Porbandar		76.26	—	23.74	74.86	—	25.14	58,924	N.A.	N.A.
23. Rajpipla		—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	35,467	—
24. Umreth		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Unjha		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

#### HARYANA

1. Ambala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Faridabad Industrial Township	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Hansi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Hissar	100.00	—	—	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Karnal	—	74.84	25.16	—	0.40	99.60	—	—	—	—
6. Panipat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Rohtak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

#### KERALA

1. Alleppey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Calicut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Kottayam	—	—	100.00	—	—	4.95	—	—	N.A.	—
4. Neyyattinkara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Tellicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Thiruvalla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

#### MADHYA PRADESH

1. Burhanpur	—	89.51	10.49	—	90.08	9.92	—	1,282	—	—
2. Dewas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Indore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Khargone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Mandsaur	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	—	25,710	—	—
6. Morena	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Ratlam	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	—	17,042	—	—
8. Vidisha	—	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	1,200	—

#### MAHARASHTRA

1. Achalpur	—	99.65	0.35	—	100.00	—	—	8,478	—	—
2. Ahmadnagar	—	96.89	3.11	—	96.89	3.11	—	29,399	—	—
3. Akola	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	20,818	—	—
4. Ambarnath	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Ballarpur	—	50.43	49.57	—	47.34	52.66	—	22,869	127,185	—
6. Barsi	—	99.21	0.79	—	99.25	0.75	—	9,359	1,558	—
7. Bhandara	—	42.63	57.37	—	33.49	66.51	—	11,047	241,326	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Bhir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Chalisgaon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Chanda	1.77	70.50	21.73	1.51	91.42	7.07	3,114	15,076	N.A.
11.	Dharangaon	—	93.17	6.83	—	93.17	6.83	—	N.A.	N.A.
12.	Greater Bombay	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	N.A.	N.A.
13.	Hinganghat	—	48.07	51.93	—	44.00	56.00	—	75,767	—
14.	Ichalkaranji	0.80	80.31	19.69	4.05	71.40	24.55	5,495	19,434	148,378
15.	Jalgaon	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	9,917	N.A.
16.	Jalna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,051	—
17.	Kamptee	2.96	87.53	9.46	1.30	95.99	2.71	3,576	14,670	N.A.
18.	Karanja	—	40.76	59.24	—	43.54	56.46	—	20,449	10,665
19.	Kolhapur	—	90.61	9.39	—	92.53	7.47	—	33,216	166,178
20.	Malegaon	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	18,922	—
21.	Miraj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Nasik	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	23,253	—
23.	Nasik Road Deolali	—	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Nandurbar	—	79.18	20.82	—	73.19	26.81	—	33,286	158,471
25.	Pandharpur	0.22	27.98	72.02	0.22	28.06	71.72	—	N.A.	193,825
26.	Poona	0.26	87.00	12.74	2.00	85.61	12.39	12,731	37,898	150,734
27.	Poona Cantt.	—	94.53	5.42	—	49.56	50.44	—	71,490	19,092
28.	Kirkee Cantt.	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	51,069	—
29.	Ratnagiri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Sholapur	—	99.83	0.17	—	100.00	—	—	32,241	—
31.	Srirampur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Washim	—	53.99	46.01	—	53.99	46.01	—	16,411	11,882
MYSORE										
1.	Bangalore	11.27	94.40	69.33	3.49	23.19	73.32	5,964	72,205	66,114
2.	Bidar	—	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Bijapur	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	16,987	—
4.	Chamarajanagar	—	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	53,770
5.	Davanagere	—	6.72	93.28	—	8.41	91.59	—	N.A.	15,676
6.	Gulbarga	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Guledgud	—	14.91	85.09	—	30.01	69.99	—	N.A.	24,429
8.	Hubli-Dharwar	—	76.42	23.58	—	94.49	5.51	—	13,253	58,000
9.	Ilkal	—	45.98	54.02	—	33.70	66.30	—	N.A.	29,350
10.	Jamkhandi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Karwar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Kolar	—	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	30,101
13.	Mysore	—	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	101,628
14.	Nippanni	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	100.00	—	—	N.A.	—
15.	Sagar	—	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	2,210
16.	Tumkur	—	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	N.A.
17.	Udipi	—	91.37	8.63	—	91.32	8.68	N.A.	26,747	10,164
18.	Yadgir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ORISSA										
1.	Birmitrapur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—	—	—
PUNJAB										
1.	Amritsar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Barnala	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3.	Batala	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	Ferozepur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Gurdaspur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Hoshiarpur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Jagraon	—	67.50	32.50	—	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	N.A.
8.	Jullundur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Jullundur Cantt.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
10.	Kapurthala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Kot Kapura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Ludhiana	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Malerkotla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Nangal Township	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Pathankot	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Patiala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Phagwara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Sangrur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Sunam	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
20.	Tarn Taran	—	0.01	99.99	—	5.15	94.85	—	N.A.	N.A.

#### RAJASTHAN

1.	Ajmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Baran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Barmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Beawar	—	—	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Kota	63.34	36.66	—	100.00	—	—	68,000	—	—
6.	Ratangarh	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	9,514	—
7.	Udaipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

#### TAMIL NADU

1.	Ambasamudram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Arcot	—	—	N.A.	—	100.00	—	—	11,495	—
3.	Aruppukkottai	—	83.33	16.67	—	55.11	44.89	—	18,760	92,689
4.	Attur	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	20,354	—
5.	Chidambaram	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	14,478	—
6.	Chingleput	—	69.83	30.17	—	72.87	27.13	—	11,924	39,950
7.	Coonoor	—	48.78	51.22	—	45.52	54.48	—	17,412	145,846
8.	Cuddalore	—	51.86	48.14	—	52.02	47.98	—	11,533	42,550
9.	Cumbum	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	37,859	—
10.	Devakottai	—	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	22,043
11.	Dharapuram	—	59.06	40.94	—	61.07	38.93	—	29,179	93,020
12.	Erode	—	58.93	41.07	—	39.48	60.52	—	12,644	368,187
13.	Gopichettipalyam	—	68.14	31.86	—	67.08	32.92	—	19,752	67,857
14.	Kadayanallur	—	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Kanchipuram	—	78.99	21.01	—	76.73	23.27	—	19,447	73,215
16.	Karaikudi	—	66.44	33.56	—	67.15	32.85	—	16,066	117,873
17.	Krishnagiri	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	30,633	—
18.	Madras	0.21	61.72	38.07	0.08	53.59	46.33	—	52,474	34,574
19.	Mayuram	—	32.62	67.38	—	32.00	68.00	—	11,434	194,409
20.	Melapalayam	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	10,417	—
21.	Nagercoil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Ootacamund	—	53.48	46.52	—	53.70	46.30	—	14,728	152,367
23.	Palayamcottai	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	16,331	—
24.	Pattukkottai	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	20,453	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25.	Pollachi	—	39.89	60.11	—	40.43	59.57	—	27,948	115,298
26.	Pulyangudi	—	70.26	29.74	—	69.89	30.11	—	7,618	26,250
27.	Rajapalayam	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	21,772	—
28.	Ranipet	—	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	N.A.
29.	Rasipuram	—	63.45	36.55	—	50.17	49.83	—	17,719	123,209
30.	Sankarankoil	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	17,747	—
31.	Shencottah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Singanalur	—	96.83	3.17	—	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	N.A.
33.	Tenkasi	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	10,488	—
34.	Tindivanam	—	79.45	20.55	—	100.00	—	—	11,493	—
35.	Tirupattur	—	47.50	52.50	—	48.19	51.81	—	12,347	146,055
36.	Tiruppur	—	41.33	58.67	—	40.81	59.19	—	17,437	156,809
37.	Tiruvattiyur	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	21,317	—
38.	Tuticorin	—	86.57	13.43	—	87.33	12.67	—	31,676	59,751
39.	Valparai	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	34,755	—
40.	Vaniambadi	—	68.40	31.54	—	100.00	—	—	6,063	—
41.	Vellore	—	58.39	41.61	—	59.21	40.79	—	14,061	71,673
42.	Virdunagar	—	56.57	43.43	—	56.15	43.85	—	29,702	104,368

#### UTTAR PRADESH

1.	Agra	—	82.09	17.91	—	82.08	17.92	—	14,961	84,094
2.	Agra Cantt.	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	12,471	—
3.	Aligarh	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	8,581	—
4.	Bahraich	—	84.75	15.25	—	80.57	19.43	—	8,758	42,248
5.	Bhadohi	—	82.81	17.19	—	82.81	17.19	—	5,694	10,636
6.	Chandpur	—	97.20	2.80	—	97.20	2.80	—	10,452	1,053
7.	Dehra Dun	—	87.81	12.19	—	87.50	12.50	—	10,791	15,413
8.	Deoband	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	5,906	—
9.	Faizabad-cum-Ayodhya	—	82.22	17.78	—	83.35	16.65	—	6,678	10,893
10.	Hapur	—	91.97	8.03	—	88.61	11.39	—	10,786	31,890
11.	Hardwar	—	94.20	5.80	—	94.20	5.80	—	12,036	15,940
12.	Hathras	—	86.89	13.11	—	85.20	14.80	—	26,714	—
13.	Jhansi Cantt.	—	100.00	—	—	91.71	8.29	—	13,958	—
14.	Kairana	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	8,305	—
15.	Khurja	—	92.43	7.57	—	92.39	7.61	—	9,311	18,404
16.	Kiratpur	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	2,128	—
17.	Konch	—	73.33	26.67	—	75.07	24.93	—	7,610	17,695
18.	Mathura	—	97.66	2.34	—	97.75	2.25	—	9,859	15,204
19.	Mau Ranipur	—	76.57	23.43	—	80.16	19.84	—	7,861	21,402
20.	Nawabganj	11.87	69.18	18.95	13.23	71.06	25.71	21,953	7,863	13,041
21.	Shahjahanpur	—	100.00	—	1.07	37.23	61.70	4,890	3,266	97,271
22.	Shikohabad	—	47.78	52.22	—	100.00	—	—	15,300	—
23.	Sikandrabad	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	9,327	—
24.	Tanda	—	93.46	6.54	—	94.36	5.64	—	7,279	9,143
25.	Varanasi	0.30	68.25	31.45	0.31	67.36	32.33	7,292	9,229	38,534

#### WEST BENGAL

1.	Asansol	—	99.63	0.37	—	91.84	8.16	—	10,660	20,844
2.	Barasat	—	94.90	5.30	—	94.54	5.46	—	—	—
3.	Bhadreswar	—	72.06	27.94	—	94.32	5.68	—	14,557	—
4.	Calcutta	0.49	93.15	6.36	0.49	93.15	6.36	29,000	22,467	41,767
5.	Champdany	—	94.73	5.27	—	95.41	4.59	—	44,682	226

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Contai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Darjeeling	—	86.86	13.14	—	91.11	8.89	—	10,275	19,551
8.	Garden Reach	—	96.25	3.75	—	100.00	—	—	5,866	—
9.	Howrah	—	63.11	36.89	—	98.47	1.53	—	18,744	—
10.	Jangipur	—	100.00	—	—	98.52	1.48	—	7,776	1,225
11.	Kalimpong	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	14,652	—
12.	Kalna	—	100.00	—	—	96.97	3.03	—	19,225	—
13.	Konnagar	—	96.16	3.84	—	99.66	0.34	—	8,782	—
14.	Santipur	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	7,696	—
15.	Siliguri	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	8,789	—
16.	Suri	—	79.88	20.12	—	100.00	—	—	10,564	—
17.	Uttarpara-Kotrang	—	95.50	4.50	—	96.52	3.48	—	13,856	—
UNION TERRITORIES										
1.	Agartala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Delhi	—	42.10	57.90	—	42.10	57.90	—	26,985	70,125
3.	Delhi Cantt.	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	68,779	—
4.	Karaikal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Simla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note : N.A. = Note Available

— = Nil

TABLE IV  
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND THEIR ENROLMENT 1967-68

Sl. No.	TOWN/CITY	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS FOR				NUMBER OF PUPILS FOR				NUMBER OF PUPILS PER SCHOOL			
		Pre- primary	Primary	Other	Total	Pre- primary	Primary	Other	Total	Pre- primary	Primary	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Bapatla	—	23	1	24	—	4,789	1,055	5,844	—	208	1,055	244
2. Gudur	—	13	1	14	—	2,126	436	2,562	—	164	436	183
3. Guntur	—	88	4	92	—	19,771	2,110	21,871	—	225	528	238
4. Jagtial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Kakinada	—	50	4	54	—	11,583	3,770	15,353	—	231	943	284
6. Kurnool	—	53	3	56	—	9,968	2,842	12,810	—	188	947	229
7. Nalgonda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Nandyal	—	24	2	26	—	2,844	2,050	4,894	—	119	1,025	188
9. Peddapuram	1	18	—	19	68	2,557	—	2,625	68	142	—	138
10. Proddatur	—	24	1	25	—	8,090	3,210	11,300	—	337	3,210	452
11. Tanuku	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Tuni	—	13	—	13	—	3,076	—	3,076	—	237	—	237
13. Vijayanagaram	—	37	3	40	—	7,889	3,256	11,145	—	213	1,085	279
14. Warangal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

ASSAM

1. Jorhat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Tinsukia	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	28	28	—	—	28

BIHAR

1. Buxar	—	14	—	14	338	1,760	—	2,098	—	126	—	150
2. Kishanganj	—	7	6	13	—	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3. Ranchi	—	46	17	63	—	7,026	9,027	16,053	—	153	531	255

GUJARAT

1. Ahmedabad	75	348	—	423	2,379	159,555	—	161,934	317	458	—	383
2. Amreli	2	1	1	4	400	291	682	1,373	200	291	682	343
3. Anjar	2	—	1	3	70	—	120	190	35	—	120	63
4. Baroda	12	82	—	94	687	42,150	—	42,837	57	514	—	456
5. Bhuj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Bilimara	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Botad	—	11	—	11	128	5,011	—	5,139	—	456	—	467
8. Broach	—	26	—	26	—	11,327	—	11,327	—	436	—	436
9. Dhrangadhra	2	—	—	2	80	—	—	80	40	—	—	40
10. Dholka	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Godhra	—	26	—	26	—	8,151	—	8,151	—	314	—	314

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Gondal	6	—	2	8	250	—	2,472	2,722	42	—	1,236	340
13.	Jamnagar	—	32	—	32	870	22,818	—	23,688	—	713	—	740
14.	Kadi	1	—	—	1	139	—	—	139	139	—	—	139
15.	Limbdi	1	9	—	10	40	3,560	—	3,600	40	396	—	360
16.	Mandvi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Mangrol	1	—	1	2	80	—	170	250	80	—	170	125
18.	Mehsana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Nadiad	—	35	—	35	—	10,782	—	10,782	—	308	—	308
20.	Palanpur	2	8	7	17	240	3,756	1,301	5,297	120	470	186	312
21.	Patan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Porbandar	1	1	—	2	86	95	—	181	86	95	—	91
23.	Rajpipla	—	6	—	6	—	3,274	—	3,274	—	546	—	546
24.	Umreth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Unjha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

#### HARYANA

1.	Ambala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Faridabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Industrial Township	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Hansi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Hissar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Karnal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Panipat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Rohtak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

#### KERALA

1.	Alleppey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Calicut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Kottayam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Neyyattinkara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Tellicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Thiruvalla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

#### MADHYA PRADESH

1.	Burhanpur	—	46	—	46	—	11,754	—	11,754	—	256	—	256
2.	Dewas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Indore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Khargone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Mandsaur	1	—	—	1	350	—	—	350	350	—	—	350
6.	Morena	1	—	—	1	N.A.	—	—	N.A.	N.A.	—	—	N.A.
7.	Ratlam	1	—	—	1	113	—	—	113	113	—	—	113
8.	Vidisha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

#### MAHARASHTRA

1.	Achalpur	—	13	—	13	—	3,441	—	3,441	—	265	—	265
2.	Ahmadnagar	—	26	—	26	—	10,234	—	10,234	—	394	—	394
3.	Akola	—	41	—	41	—	14,616	—	14,616	—	356	—	356
4.	Ambarnath	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Ballarpur	—	5	1	6	—	1,961	1,100	3,061	—	392	1,100	510
6.	Barsi	—	22	1	23	—	9,442	80	9,522	—	429	80	414
7.	Bhandara	—	11	1	12	—	3,000	N.A.	N.A.	—	273	N.A.	N.A.
8.	Bhir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9.	Chalisgaon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Chanda	2	25	—	27	67	6,355	—	6,422	34	254	—	238
11.	Dharangaon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Greater Bombay	—	1,012	27	1,039	—	481,211	14,733	495,644	—	476	546	477
13.	Hinganghat	—	12	2	14	—	4,000	2,500	6,500	—	333	1,250	464
14.	Ichalkaranji	3	24	—	27	213	10,071	—	10,284	71	420	—	381
15.	Jalgaon	—	36	—	36	—	12,987	—	12,987	—	361	—	361
16.	Jalna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Kamptee	1	18	—	19	45	4,683	—	4,728	45	260	—	249
18.	Karanja	—	8	2	10	—	2,145	1,422	3,567	—	268	711	357
19.	Kolhapur	—	62	1	63	—	21,288	937	22,275	—	343	987	354
20.	Malegaon	—	71	—	71	—	23,876	—	23,876	—	336	—	336
21.	Miraj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Nasik	—	51	—	51	—	17,459	—	17,459	—	342	—	342
23.	Nasik Road Deolali	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Nandurbar	—	13	1	14	—	5,408	826	6,234	—	416	826	445
25.	Pandharpur	—	—	1	1	—	—	1,308	1,308	—	—	1,308	1,308
26.	Poona	1	144	6	151	50	64,192	4,110	68,352	50	446	685	453
27.	Poona Cantt.	—	2	6	8	—	1,020	2,706	3,786	—	510	451	467
28.	Kirkee Cantt.	—	5	—	5	—	4,886	—	4,886	—	977	—	977
29.	Ratnagiri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Sholapur	—	187	—	187	—	56,575	—	56,575	—	303	—	303
31.	Srirampur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Washim	—	8	1	9	—	2,062	685	2,747	—	258	685	305
MYSORE													
1.	Bangalore	12	5	17	34	816	4,576	8,306	13,698	68	915	489	403
2.	Bidar	—	1	—	1	150	50	—	200	—	50	—	200
3.	Bijapur	—	53	—	53	—	15,572	—	15,572	—	294	—	294
4.	Chamarajanagar	—	—	2	2	—	—	687	687	—	—	343	343
5.	Davanagere	—	—	1	1	—	—	2,000	2,000	—	—	2,000	2,000
6.	Gulbarga	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Guledgud	—	—	2	2	—	—	702	702	—	—	351	351
8.	Hubli-Dharwar	—	75	1	76	—	32,908	1,425	34,333	—	439	1,425	452
9.	Ilkal	—	—	1	1	—	—	790	790	—	—	790	790
10.	Jamkhandi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Karwar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Kolar	—	—	1	1	—	—	346	346	—	—	346	346
13.	Mysore	—	—	1	1	—	—	651	651	—	—	651	651
14.	Nippani	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Sagar	—	—	1	1	—	—	749	749	—	—	749	749
16.	Tumkur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Udipi	1	4	1	6	99	1,673	281	2,053	99	413	281	342
18.	Yadgir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ORISSA													
1.	Birmitrapur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUNJAB													
1.	Amritsar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Barnala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Batala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4.	Ferozepur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Gurdaspur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Hoshiarpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Jagran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Jullundur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Jullundur Cantt.	—	6	2	8	—	1,415	1,202	2,617	—	236	601	327
10.	Kapurthala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Kotkapura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Ludhiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Malerkotla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Nangal Township	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Pathankot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Patiala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Phagwara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Sangrur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Sunam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Tarn Taran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

#### RAJASTHAN

1.	Ajmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Baran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Barmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Beawar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Kota	1	—	—	1	160	—	—	160	160	—	—	160
6.	Ratangarh	—	1	—	1	—	134	—	134	—	134	—	134
7.	Udaipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

#### TAMIL NADU

1.	Ambasamudram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Arcot	—	7	—	7	—	3,200	—	3,200	—	457	—	457
3.	Arupukkottai	—	6	1	7	—	1,178	562	1,740	—	196	562	249
4.	Attur	2	7	—	9	1,249	1,305	—	2,554	625	186	—	284
5.	Chidambaram	—	12	—	12	—	3,500	—	3,500	—	292	—	292
6.	Chingleput	—	9	1	10	—	1,369	425	1,794	—	152	425	179
7.	Coonoor	—	7	1	8	—	2,166	973	3,139	—	309	973	392
8.	Cuddalore	—	16	4	20	—	3,439	1,789	5,228	—	215	447	261
9.	Cumbum	2	4	—	6	939	1,073	—	2,012	469	268	—	335
10.	Devakottai	—	—	5	5	—	—	1,488	1,488	—	—	298	298
11.	Dharapuram	—	5	1	6	—	2,492	672	3,164	—	598	672	527
12.	Erode	—	19	1	20	—	6,129	1,177	7,306	—	323	1,177	365
13.	Gopichettipalyam	—	7	1	8	—	2,312	610	2,922	—	330	610	365
14.	Kadayanallur	—	2	—	2	—	457	—	457	—	228	—	228
15.	Kanchipuram	—	25	2	27	—	8,526	1,259	9,785	—	341	629	362
16.	Karaikudi	—	15	1	16	—	4,490	877	5,817	—	299	877	364
17.	Krishnagiri	—	10	—	10	—	4,220	—	4,220	—	422	—	422
18.	Madras	—	305	159	464	200	154,282	28,275	182,757	—	506	178	394
19.	Mayuram	—	16	2	18	—	4,029	3,481	7,510	—	252	1,740	417
20.	Melapalayam	—	5	—	5	—	823	—	823	—	164	—	164
21.	Nagercoil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Ootacamund	—	12	1	13	—	3,023	1,125	4,148	—	252	1,125	319
23.	Palayamcottai	—	11	—	11	—	2,315	—	2,315	—	210	—	210
24.	Pattukottai	—	9	—	9	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
25. Pollachi		—	14	5	19	—	7,698	5,232	12,930	—	550	1,046	681
26. Puliangudi		—	8	1	9	—	774	350	1,124	—	97	350	125
27. Rajapalayam		—	3	—	3	—	1,050	—	1,050	—	350	—	350
28. Ranipet		—	—	4	4	—	119	733	852	—	—	184	213
29. Rasipuram		—	7	1	8	—	2,254	1,024	3,278	—	322	1,024	409
30. Sankarankoil		—	6	—	6	—	1,474	—	1,474	—	246	—	246
31. Shencottah		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Singanthur		—	20	1	21	—	9,840	249	10,089	—	492	249	480
33. Tenkasi		—	4	—	4	—	487	—	487	—	122	—	122
34. Tindivanam		—	10	—	10	—	1,708	—	1,708	—	171	—	171
35. Tiruppattur		—	11	1	12	—	2,895	1,352	4,247	—	263	1,352	354
36. Tiruppur		—	31	5	36	—	11,922	6,327	18,249	—	385	1,225	507
37. Tiruvattiyur		—	8	—	8	—	3,427	—	3,427	—	428	—	428
38. Tutticorin		—	13	1	14	—	4,417	415	4,832	—	340	415	345
39. Valparai		—	22	6	23	—	1,641	10,933	12,574	—	75	1,822	449
40. Vaniambadi		—	24	—	24	—	2,196	74	2,270	—	92	—	95
41. Vellore		—	37	5	42	—	8,749	8,536	17,285	—	236	1,707	412
42. Virdunagar		—	9	2	11	—	3,174	1,008	4,182	—	353	504	380

#### UTTAR PRADESH

1. Agra	—	103	4	107	—	18,059	1,456	19,515	—	175	364	182
2. Agra Cantt.	—	8	—	8	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.
3. Aligarh	1	102	1	104	303	27,154	182	27,639	303	266	182	266
4. Bahraich	—	20	1	21	—	4,677	206	4,883	—	234	205	233
5. Bhadohi	—	9	1	10	—	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6. Chandpur	—	14	4	18	—	2,948	897	3,845	—	211	224	214
7. Dehra Dun	—	50	5	55	—	7,780	527	8,307	—	156	105	151
8. Deoband	—	13	—	13	—	1,747	—	1,747	—	134	—	134
9. Faizabad-cum-Ayodhya	—	49	6	55	—	7,184	615	7,799	—	147	102	142
10. Hapur	—	23	1	24	—	3,895	21	3,916	—	169	21	163
11. Hardwar	—	43	2	45	—	8,924	272	9,196	—	208	136	204
12. Hathras	—	29	—	29	—	8,698	—	8,698	—	300	—	300
13. Jhansi Cantt.	—	4	—	4	—	1,124	—	1,124	—	281	—	281
14. Kairana	—	10	1	11	—	1,576	400	1,976	—	158	400	180
15. Khurja	—	24	1	25	—	4,469	241	4,710	—	186	241	188
16. Kiratpur	—	2	—	2	—	150	—	150	—	75	—	75
17. Konch	—	14	2	16	—	2,828	472	3,310	—	203	236	207
18. Mathura	—	67	1	68	—	13,410	110	13,520	—	200	110	199
19. Mau Ranipur	—	11	1	12	—	2,061	393	2,454	—	187	393	205
20. Nawabganj	1	15	2	18	218	2,185	230	2,633	218	146	115	146
21. Shahjahanpur	1	52	3	56	45	8,042	370	8,457	45	155	123	151
22. Shikohabad	—	10	3	13	—	1,989	781	2,770	—	199	260	213
23. Sikandrabad	—	11	—	11	—	1,776	—	1,776	—	161	—	161
24. Tanda	—	21	1	22	—	2,636	69	2,705	—	126	69	123
25. Varanasi	1	174	20	195	25	34,240	6,307	40,572	25	197	315	208

#### WEST BENGAL

1. Asansol	—	22	1	23	—	4,192	85	4,277	—	191	85	186
2. Barasat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Bhadreswar	—	4	—	4	—	1,095	—	1,095	—	274	—	274
4. Calcutta	1	245	9	255	50	52,327	255	52,602	50	214	28	206
5. Champdany	—	2	19	21	—	1,023	1,657	2,680	—	511	87	128

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6.	Contai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Darjeeling	—	39	2	41	—	6,850	548	7,398	—	176	274	180
8.	Garden Reach	—	19	—	19	—	3,059	—	3,059	—	161	—	161
9.	Howrah	—	25	—	25	—	4,744	—	4,744	—	190	—	190
10.	Jangipur	—	21	2	23	—	3,314	N.A.	N.A.	—	158	N.A.	N.A.
11.	Kalimpong	—	1	—	1	—	250	—	250	—	250	—	250
12.	Kalna	—	1	—	1	—	282	—	282	—	282	—	282
13.	Konnagar	—	4	—	4	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	N.A.
14.	Santipur	—	5	—	5	—	960	—	960	—	192	—	192
15.	Siliguri	—	1	—	1	—	71	—	71	—	71	—	71
16.	Suri	—	2	2	4	20	121	270	411	—	60	135	103
17.	Uttarpara-Kotrang	—	2	—	2	—	414	—	414	—	207	—	207
UNION TERRITORIES													
1.	Agartala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Delhi	33	803	425	1,261	2,020	339,171	72,396	413,607	612	422	170	328
3.	Delhi Cantt.	—	7	—	7	—	2,915	—	2,915	—	416	—	416
4.	Karaikal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Simla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note: N.A. = Note Available

— = Nil

**TABLE V**  
**AVERAGE NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER SCHOOL, TEACHER-PUPIL RATIO AND AVERAGE DISTANCE 1967-68**

Sl. No.	TOWN/CITY	NUMBER OF TEACHERS				AVERAGE NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER SCHOOL				TEACHER-PUPIL RATIO IN				AVERAGE DISTANCE A CHILD HAS TO COVER TO GO	
		Pre-primary	Primary	Other	Total	Pre-primary	Primary	Other	Total	Pre-primary	Primary	Other	Total	Pre-primary School Km.	Primary School Km.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

**ANDHRA PRADESH**

1. Bapatla	—	126	40	166	—	5	40	7	—	38	26	35	—	0.25
2. Gudur	—	46	12	58	—	4	12	4	—	46	36	44	—	0.20
3. Guntur	—	478	88	566	—	5	22	6	—	41	24	39	—	0.25
4. Jagtial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Kakinada	—	285	135	420	—	6	34	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Kurnool	—	317	109	426	—	6	36	8	—	41	28	54	—	N.A.
7. Nalgonda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	26	30	—	0.40
8. Nandyal	—	96	83	179	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Peddapuram	—	1	60	—	61	1	3	—	3	30	24	27	—	N.A.
10. Proddatur	—	128	75	203	—	5	75	8	—	42	—	43	0.50	0.50
11. Tanuku	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	63	43	56	—	0.20
12. Tuni	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Vijayanagaram	—	207	124	331	—	6	41	8	—	51	—	51	—	N.A.
14. Warangal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	26	34	—	0.20

**ASSAM**

1. Jorhat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Tinsukia	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	28	28	—	—

**BIHAR**

1. Buxar	10	46	—	56	—	3	—	4	34	38	—	37	0.50	0.50
2. Kishanganj	—	16	80	96	—	2	13	7	—	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—	0.25
3. Ranchi	—	300	145	445	—	6	8	7	—	23	62	36	—	1.62

**GUJARAT**

1. Ahmedabad	75	4,300	—	4,375	1	12	—	10	32	37	—	37	1.00	1.00
2. Amreli	10	6	20	36	5	6	20	9	40	49	34	30	0.75	N.A.
3. Anjar	2	—	4	6	1	—	4	2	35	—	30	32	N.A.	—
4. Baroda	44	1,108	—	1,152	4	13	—	12	29	38	—	38	0.45	0.45
5. Bhuj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Bilmara	—	—	65	65	—	—	33	33	—	—	30	30	—	—
7. Botad	2	123	—	125	—	11	—	11	64	41	—	41	N.A.	2.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8.	Broach	—	249	—	249	—	10	—	10	—	45	—	40	—	0.75
9.	Dhrangadhra	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	40	—	—	40	0.40	—
10.	Dholka	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Godhra	—	202	—	202	—	8	—	8	—	40	—	40	0.30	0.30
12.	Gondal	8	—	86	94	1	—	43	12	32	—	29	29	1.61	—
13.	Jamnagar	28	555	—	583	—	17	—	18	31	41	—	41	0.75	0.75
14.	Kadi	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	70	—	—	70	0.20	—
15.	Limbdi	1	88	—	89	1	10	—	9	40	40	—	40	0.30	0.30
16.	Mandvi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Mangrol	3	—	7	10	3	—	7	5	27	—	24	25	0.50	0.50
18.	Mehsana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.20	0.20
19.	Nadiad	—	276	—	276	—	8	—	8	—	39	—	31	—	0.75
20.	Palanpur	9	88	39	136	5	11	6	8	29	43	33	39	—	0.20
21.	Patan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Porbandar	33	3	—	6	3	3	—	3	29	32	—	30	—	—
23.	Rajpipla	—	86	—	86	—	14	—	14	—	38	—	40	—	0.50
24.	Umreth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Unjha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

#### HARYANA

1.	Ambala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Faridabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Industrial Township	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Hansi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Hissar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Karnal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Panipat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Rohtak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

#### KERALA

1.	Alleppey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Calicut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Kottayam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Neyyattinkara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Tellicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Thiruvalla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

#### MADHYA PRADESH

1.	Burhanpur	—	259	—	259	—	6	—	6	—	45	—	45	—	0.50
2.	Dewas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Indore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Khargone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Mandsaur	11	—	—	11	11	—	—	11	32	—	—	32	1.61	—
6.	Morena	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	N.A.	—	—	N.A.	0.20	—
7.	Ratlam	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	38	—	—	38	1.61	—
8.	Vidisha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

#### MAHARASHTRA

1.	Achalpur	—	95	—	95	—	7	—	7	—	36	—	36	—	0.40
2.	Ahmadnagar	—	256	—	256	—	10	—	10	—	40	—	40	—	0.81
3.	Akola	—	390	—	390	—	9	—	9	—	37	—	37	—	0.30
4.	Ambarnath	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
5.	Ballarpur	—	53	37	90	—	11	37	15	—	37	30	34	—	0.20
6.	Barsi	—	239	1	240	—	11	1	10	—	40	80	40	—	0.40
7.	Bhandara	—	83	—	83	—	8	—	8	—	36	—	36	—	0.40
8.	Bhir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Chalisgaon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Chanda	2	167	—	169	1	7	—	6	39	38	—	38	0.40	0.40
11.	Dharangaon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Greater Bombay	—	13,893	489	14,382	—	14	18	14	—	35	23	34	—	N.A
13.	Hinganghat	—	110	80	190	—	9	40	14	—	36	31	34	—	0.40
14.	Ichalkaranji	3	236	—	239	1	10	—	9	71	43	—	43	0.50	0.50
15.	Jalgaon	—	305	—	305	—	8	—	8	—	43	—	43	—	0.20
16.	Jalna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Kamptee	1	130	—	131	1	7	—	7	45	36	—	36	0.40	0.40
18.	Karanja	—	129	—	129	—	16	—	13	—	17	—	28	—	0.40
19.	Kolhapur	—	604	40	644	—	10	40	10	—	35	22	35	—	1.00
20.	Malegaon	—	568	—	568	—	8	—	8	—	42	—	42	—	0.50
21.	Miraj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Nasik	—	441	—	441	—	9	—	9	—	40	—	40	—	0.30
23.	Nasik Road Deolali	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Nandurbar	—	155	29	184	—	12	29	13	—	35	28	34	—	0.40
25.	Pandharpur	—	—	47	47	—	—	47	47	—	—	28	28	—	—
26.	Poona	2	1,437	149	1,588	2	10	25	10	25	45	28	43	0.50	0.80
27.	Poona Cantt.	—	66	37	103	—	33	6	13	—	15	73	36	—	0.45
28.	Kirkee Cantt.	—	119	—	119	—	24	—	24	—	41	—	41	—	1.60
29.	Ratnagiri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Sholapur	—	1,481	—	1,481	—	8	—	8	—	38	—	38	—	0.60
31.	Srirampur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Washim	—	60	34	94	—	8	34	10	—	34	20	29	—	0.40

#### MYSORE

1.	Bangalore	24	149	315	488	2	30	19	14	34	31	26	28	1.00	1.00
2.	Bidar	3	1	—	4	—	1	—	4	50	50	—	50	1.61	1.61
3.	Bijapur	—	439	—	439	—	8	—	8	—	34	—	34	0.20	—
4.	Chamarajanagar	—	—	22	22	—	—	11	11	—	—	31	31	—	—
5.	Davanagere	—	—	14	14	—	—	14	14	—	—	143	143	—	—
6.	Gulbarga	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Guledgud	—	—	23	23	—	—	12	12	—	—	31	31	—	—
8.	Hubli-Dharwar	—	686	44	730	—	9	44	10	—	48	32	47	—	1.00
9.	Ilkal	—	—	27	27	—	—	27	27	—	—	29	29	—	—
10.	Jamkhandi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Karwar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Kolar	—	—	11	11	—	—	11	11	—	—	31	31	—	—
13.	Mysore	—	—	23	23	—	—	23	23	—	—	28	28	—	—
14.	Nippanni	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Sagar	—	—	22	22	—	—	22	22	—	—	34	34	—	—
16.	Tumkur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Udipi	3	51	10	64	3	13	10	11	33	33	28	32	0.40	0.40
18.	Yadgir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

#### ORISSA

1.	Birmitrapur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
----	-------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PUNJAB															
1. Amritsar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Barnala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Batala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Ferozepur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Gurdaspur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Hoshiarpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Jagraon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Jullundur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Jullundur Cantt.	—	30	38	68	—	5	19	9	—	47	32	38	—	2.00	—
10. Kapurthala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Kot Kapura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Ludhiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Malerkotla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Nangal Township	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Pathankot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Patiala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Phagwara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Sangrur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Sunam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Tarn Taran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RAJASTHAN															
1. Ajmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Baran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Barmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Beawar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Kota	4	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	4	40	—	—	40	0.20	—
6. Ratangarh	—	5	—	—	5	—	5	—	5	—	27	—	27	—	1.00
7. Udaipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TAMIL NADU															
1. Ambasamudram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Arcot	—	35	—	35	—	5	—	5	—	91	—	91	—	0.75	—
3. Aruppukkottai	—	41	26	67	—	7	26	10	—	29	22	26	—	0.80	—
4. Attur	32	39	—	71	16	6	—	8	39	33	—	36	0.60	0.60	—
5. Chidambaram	—	100	—	100	—	8	—	8	—	35	—	35	—	0.50	—
6. Chingleput	—	51	15	66	—	6	15	7	—	27	28	27	—	1.00	—
7. Coonoor	—	56	40	106	—	8	40	13	—	39	24	30	—	0.40	—
8. Cuddalore	—	93	61	154	—	6	15	8	—	37	29	34	—	1.50	—
9. Cumbum	18	58	—	76	9	15	—	13	52	19	—	26	2.00	2.00	—
10. Devakottai	—	—	49	49	—	—	10	10	—	—	30	30	—	—	—
11. Dharapuram	—	70	24	94	—	14	24	16	—	32	28	—	—	0.80	—
12. Erode	—	156	32	188	—	8	32	9	—	39	37	39	—	—	—
13. Gopichettipalyam	—	73	23	96	—	10	23	12	—	32	27	30	—	0.40	—
14. Kadyanallur	—	13	—	13	—	6	—	6	—	35	—	35	—	0.20	—
15. Kanchipuram	—	265	54	319	—	11	27	12	—	32	23	31	—	0.20	—
16. Karaikudi	—	128	33	161	—	8	33	10	—	38	27	36	—	0.40	—
17. Krishnagiri	—	97	—	97	—	10	—	10	—	44	—	44	—	0.10	—
18. Madras	4	4,917	930	5,851	—	16	6	13	50	31	30	31	0.60	1.60	—
19. Mayuram	—	94	111	205	—	6	56	11	—	43	31	37	—	0.80	—
20. Melapalayam	—	25	—	25	—	5	—	5	—	33	—	33	—	0.80	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
21. Nagercoil		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Ootacamund		—	78	46	124	—	7	46	9	—	39	24	33	—	N.A.
23. Palayamcottai		—	80	—	80	—	7	—	7	—	29	—	29	—	0.50
24. Pattukottai		—	86	—	86	—	10	—	10	—	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—	1.00
25. Pollachi		—	207	166	373	—	15	33	20	—	37	32	35	—	0.50
26. Puliyangudi		—	25	13	38	—	3	13	4	—	31	27	30	—	0.20
27. Rajapalayam		—	32	—	32	—	11	—	11	—	33	—	33	—	0.80
28. Ranipet		—	—	29	29	—	—	7	7	—	N.A.	25	N.A.	—	0.50
29. Rasipuram		—	65	37	102	—	9	37	13	—	35	28	32	—	0.40
30. Sankarankoil		—	49	—	49	—	8	—	8	—	30	N.A.	N.A.	—	0.40
31. Shencottah		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Singanallur		—	266	12	278	—	13	12	13	—	37	21	36	—	0.80
33. Tenkasi		—	21	—	21	—	4	—	4	—	23	—	23	—	1.00
34. Tindivanam		—	47	—	47	—	5	—	5	—	36	—	36	—	0.80
35. Tiruppattur		—	64	44	108	—	6	44	9	—	45	31	39	—	0.40
36. Tiruppur		—	295	213	508	—	9	43	14	—	40	30	36	—	0.80
37. Tiruvattiyur		—	84	—	84	—	11	—	11	—	41	—	41	—	0.40
38. Tuticorin		—	161	18	179	—	12	18	13	—	27	23	27	—	0.20
39. Valparai	11	134	—	145	—	6	—	5	99	12	—	87	0.75	0.75	
40. Vaniambadi		—	71	2	73	—	3	—	3	—	31	37	31	—	0.40
41. Vellore		—	239	108	347	—	6	22	8	—	37	79	50	—	2.00
42. Virdunagar		—	115	47	162	—	13	24	15	—	28	21	26	—	0.50

#### UTTAR PRADESH

1. Agra	—	466	62	528	—	4	16	5	—	39	23	37	—	1.00
2. Agra Cantt.	—	56	—	56	—	7	—	7	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	0.20
3. Aligarh	14	444	9	467	14	4	9	4	22	61	20	59	3.00	1.00
4. Bahraich	—	112	9	121	—	6	9	6	—	42	23	40	—	1.00
5. Bhadohi	—	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—	2.00
6. Chandpur	—	65	20	85	—	5	5	5	—	45	45	45	—	1.60
7. Dehra Dun	—	200	37	237	—	4	7	4	—	39	14	35	—	0.30
8. Deoband	—	55	—	55	—	4	—	4	—	32	—	32	—	0.30
9. Faizabad-cum-Ayodhya	—	184	35	219	—	4	6	4	—	39	18	36	—	0.40
10. Hapur	—	108	3	11	—	5	3	5	—	36	7	35	—	0.70
11. Hardwar	—	249	—	249	—	6	—	6	—	36	N.A.	N.A.	—	N.A.
12. Hathras	—	113	—	113	—	4	—	4	—	77	—	77	—	N.A.
13. Jhansi Cantt.	—	29	—	29	—	7	—	7	—	39	—	39	—	1.00
14. Kairana	—	40	6	46	—	4	6	4	—	40	67	43	—	1.00
15. Khurja	—	126	9	135	—	5	9	5	—	35	27	35	—	1.00
16. Kiratpur	—	4	—	4	—	2	—	2	—	38	—	38	—	1.50
17. Konch	—	65	20	85	—	5	10	5	—	44	24	39	—	0.20
18. Mathura	—	335	10	345	—	5	10	5	—	40	11	39	—	0.50
19. Mau Ranipur	—	53	8	61	—	5	8	5	—	39	49	40	—	0.25
20. Nawabganj	10	60	12	82	10	4	6	5	22	36	19	32	0.60	0.20
21. Shahjahanpur	2	193	21	216	2	4	7	4	23	42	18	39	1.00	1.00
22. Shikohabad	—	55	20	75	—	6	7	6	—	36	39	37	—	0.40
23. Sikandrabad	—	43	—	43	—	4	—	4	—	41	—	41	—	0.30
24. Tanda	—	66	3	69	—	3	3	3	—	40	23	30	—	0.40
25. Varanasi	2	864	247	1,113	2	5	12	6	13	40	26	36	0.20	0.20

#### WEST BENGAL

1. Asansol	—	94	4	98	—	4	4	4	—	45	21	44	—	2.00
2. Barasat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3.	Bhadreswar	—	25	—	25	—	6	—	6	—	44	—	44	—	1.00
4.	Calcutta	1	1,479	9	1,489	1	6	1	6	50	35	25	35	0.80	0.80
5.	Champdany	—	30	51	81	—	15	3	4	—	34	32	33	—	0.25
6.	Contai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Darjeeling	—	195	16	211	—	5	8	5	—	35	34	35	—	3.00
8.	Garden Reach	—	68	—	68	—	4	—	4	—	45	—	45	—	0.40
9.	Howrah	—	128	—	128	—	5	—	5	—	37	—	37	—	1.61
10.	Jangipur	—	76	—	76	—	4	—	4	—	44	—	44	—	0.40
11.	Kalimpong	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	42	—	42	—	N.A.
12.	Kalna	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	47	—	47	—	1.00
13.	Konnagar	—	14	—	14	—	4	—	4	—	N.A.	—	N.A.	—	0.40
14.	Santipur	—	20	—	20	—	4	—	4	—	48	—	48	—	0.25
15.	Siliguri	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	24	—	24	—	1.61
16.	Suri	2	4	8	14	—	2	4	3	10	30	34	29	1.00	1.00
17.	Uttarpara-Kotrang	—	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	38	—	0.50

#### UNION TERRITORIES

1.	Agartala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Delhi	79	9,757	3,548	13,384	2	12	8	11	26	35	20	31	0.50	1.00
3.	Delhi Cantt.	—	58	—	58	—	8	—	8	—	50	—	50	—	1.61
4.	Karaikal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Simla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Note: N.A. = Note Available*

*— = Nil*

TABLE VI  
SCHOOL SERVICES AND LIBRARY FACILITIES 1967-68

Sl. No.	Town/City	BUDGET PROVISION FOR			PER CENT OF SCHOOLS HAVING PERMA- NENT BUILD- INGS	NUMBER OF PLAY- GROUNDS		PER CENT OF SCHOOLS HAVING LIB- RARIES	PROVI- SION TO PUR- CHASE BOOKS FOR SCHOOL LIB- RARIES Rs.	NUMBER OF PUBLIC LIB- RARIES MAINTAINED	PROVI- SION FOR PUBLIC LIB- RARIES Rs.	PER CAPITA PROVI- SION FOR PUBLIC LIB- RARIES Rs.	LIBRARY- PEOPLE RATIO
		Free Supply of Books Rs	Meals Rs	Scholar- ships and Stipends Rs		On the School Campus	Outside the School Campus						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Bapatla	—	—	—	29	4	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	41,000
2. Gudur	—	—	—	57	—	—	7	100	1	2,000	0.06	32,627	
3. Guntur	—	—	1,100	11	—	—	23	1,700	5	7,000	0.03	45,002	
4. Jagtial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Kakinada	300	3,314	—	89	43	5	7	300	4	3,000	0.21	35,476	
6. Kurnool	—	—	—	95	5	1	5	—	7	—	—	20,652	
7. Nalgonda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Nandyal	—	500	—	15	2	—	4	900	—	—	—	—	—
9. Peddapuram	—	—	—	95	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	26,000	
10. Proddatur	—	—	—	100	5	—	4	200	—	—	—	—	—
11. Tanuku	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Tuni	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,215	0.05	25,842
13. Vijayanagaram	—	5,000	—	28	—	3	8	1,000	1	2,000	0.02	84,335	
14. Warangal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

ASSAM

1. Jorhat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Tinsukia	—	—	180	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BIHAR

1. Buxar	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Kishanganj	—	—	—	69	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Ranchi	—	—	—	100	6	—	79	6,000	—	—	—	—	—

GUJARAT

1. Ahmedabad	—	—	25,000	82	115	—	82	10,000	28	52,000	0.04	52,607
2. Amreli	10,000	6,100	—	75	3	—	25	2,000	—	—	—	—
3. Anjar	—	—	—	33	1	—	33	200	1	5,000	0.18	28,000
4. Baroda	7,000	220,144	3,000	100	88	16	87	10,000	—	—	—	—
5. Bhuj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Bilimora	—	—	—	100	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7.	Botad	—	—	—	55	6	4	82	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Broach	—	—	150	100	5	2	69	1,000	—	—	—	—
9.	Dhrangadhra	—	1,200	—	100	—	2	—	—	1	2,000	0.05	40,000
10.	Dholka	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,500	0.05	30,000
11.	Godhra	—	—	—	84	11	—	100	650	—	1,000	0.02	—
12.	Gondal	5,000	—	1,487	14	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Jamnagar	—	—	—	100	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Kadi	—	—	2,000	100	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Limbdi	1,000	—	—	100	4	—	50	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Mandvi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2,990	0.11	28,000
17.	Mangrol	100	1,177	180	100	—	—	50	85	1	2,500	0.11	21,827
18.	Mehsana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,800	0.04	—
19.	Nadiad	—	—	—	100	16	—	100	6,023	—	—	—	—
20.	Palanpur	—	—	—	24	3	—	—	500	—	—	—	—
21.	Patan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Porbandar	6,887	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7,800	0.09	89,000
23.	Rajpipla	—	—	—	83	3	4	83	600	1	1,500	0.06	24,747
24.	Umreth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Unjha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

#### HARYANA

1.	Ambala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4,740	0.05	50,000
2.	Faridabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Industrial Township	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Hansi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6,147	0.14	45,000
4.	Hissar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1,000	0.01	29,168
5.	Karnal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10,746	0.13	40,000
6.	Panipat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	500	0.01	81,000
7.	Rohtak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

#### KERALA

1.	Alleppey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10,000	0.06	155,380
2.	Calicut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Kottayam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Neyyattinkara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,000	0.04	23,581
5.	Tellicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1,253	0.02	16,000
6.	Thiruvalla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6,400	0.24	26,830

#### MADHYA PRADESH

1.	Burhanpur	—	—	—	60	46	—	100	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Dewas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Indore	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	7	5,000	0.01	66,688
4.	Khargone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	20,123
5.	Mandsaur	1,000	1,000	—	100	1	—	—	—	1	7,000	0.15	47,906
6.	Morena	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Ratlam	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	2	10,000	0.09	56,000
8.	Vidisha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,500	0.04	37,000

#### MAHARASHTRA

1.	Achalpur	—	—	—	46	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Ahmadnagar	—	—	—	100	2	—	100	2,000	—	—	—	—
3.	Akola	—	—	—	66	13	—	88	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4.	Ambarnath	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Ballarpur	—	—	—	50	—	—	100	—	1	1,000	0.03	27,000
6.	Barsi	—	—	—	100	6	5	65	—	1	1,000	0.02	58,000
7.	Bhandara	500	—	1,500	67	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Bhir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,000	0.03	39,514
9.	Chalisgaon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Chanda	28,000	—	—	67	13	—	—	—	1	9,800	0.16	60,000
11.	Dharangaon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,000	0.05	22,206
12.	Greater Bombay	35,000	12,722,800	—	96	318	—	50	250,000	14	16,000	0.01	383,428
13.	Hinganghat	—	—	—	93	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Ichalkaranji	—	—	—	100	13	—	30	4,000	—	—	—	—
15.	Jalgaon	—	—	304	100	17	—	86	5,000	4	3,500	0.04	23,000
16.	Jalna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7,000	0.09	37,500
17.	Kamptee	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Karanja	—	—	—	100	2	—	—	—	1	1,000	0.03	29,983
19.	Kolhapur	15,000	—	1,000	59	37	—	100	2,600	—	5,000	0.02	—
20.	Malegaon	—	—	3,000	62	6	—	55	6,000	—	—	—	—
21.	Miraj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Nasik	—	—	2,000	100	18	—	90	2,000	—	—	—	—
23.	Nasik Road Deolali	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10,000	0.02	52,697
24.	Nandurbar	—	—	—	100	9	—	64	900	1	—	—	52,000
25.	Pandharpur	—	—	—	100	1	—	8	1,600	—	—	—	—
26.	Poona	44,721	132,322	10,286	75	55	—	99	12,500	41	17,845	0.02	19,512
27.	Poona Cantt.	—	—	—	100	4	1	25	10,000	1	5,000	0.07	71,000
28.	Kirkee Cantt.	—	—	—	100	5	—	—	—	2	9,000	0.13	33,342
29.	Ratnagiri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Sholapur	14,448	—	—	29	5	—	14	—	3	—	—	129,182
31.	Srirampur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4,000	0.14	28,000
32.	Washim	—	—	—	100	8	1	100	—	—	—	—	—

#### MYSORE

1.	Bangalore	3,000	1,000	6,000	97	6	—	65	3,000	—	—	—	—
2.	Bidar	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	500	1	3,000	0.08	40,000
3.	Bijapur	3,000	4,000	—	38	21	—	100	800	—	—	—	—
4.	Chamarajanagar	—	—	—	50	1	—	100	650	2	—	—	14,250
5.	Davanagere	—	—	3,000	100	—	—	100	—	1	8,000	0.08	100,000
6.	Gulbarga	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10,000	0.08	130,000
7.	Guledgud	—	—	—	100	2	—	100	3,000	—	—	—	—
8.	Hubli-Dharwar	2,500	—	400	100	20	1	1	—	2	30,000	0.10	145,000
9.	Ilkal	—	—	300	100	1	—	100	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Jamkhandi	—	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Karwar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Kolar	—	—	531	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—
13.	Mysore	—	—	—	40	1	—	100	500	—	—	—	—
14.	Nippani	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3,000	0.09	33,516
15.	Sagar	—	—	—	100	1	—	100	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Tumkur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Udipi	—	—	—	83	5	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Yadgir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130	0.01	—

#### ORISSA

1.	Birmitrapur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
----	-------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
PUNJAB													
1. Amritsar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,700	—	—	—	—
2. Barnala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—
3. Batala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,907	—	—	—	—
4. Ferozepur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	—	—	—	—
5. Gurdaspur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	—	—	—	—
6. Hoshiarpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Jagraon	—	—	360	—	—	—	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—
8. Jullundur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	10,000	0.03	7,143
9. Jullundur Cantt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Kapurthala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—
11. Kot Kapura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—
12. Ludhiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Malerkotla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—
14. Nangal Township	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Pathankot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000	—	—	—	—
16. Patiala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000	—	—	—	—
17. Phagwara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—
18. Sangrur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Sunam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,300	—	—	—	—
20. Tarn Taran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—
RAJASTHAN													
1. Ajmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	100,000	0.33	12,000
2. Baran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,141	—	—	—	—
3. Barmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3,000	0.09	35,000
4. Beawar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	—	—	—	—
5. Kota	10,000	—	—	100	1	—	—	—	—	9	10,000	0.03	36,205
6. Ratangarh	—	—	—	100	—	—	100	300	—	—	—	—	—
7. Udaipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—
TAMIL NADU													
1. Ambasamudram	—	2,518	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Arcot	300	—	—	100	2	—	100	600	—	—	—	—	—
3. Aruppukkottai	200	—	—	100	1	—	14	300	—	—	—	—	—
4. Attur	154	4,325	—	89	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Chidambaram	300	3,600	—	92	5	—	83	500	—	—	—	—	—
6. Chingleput	—	5,000	—	50	5	—	100	—	1	500	0.02	33,000	—
7. Coonoor	—	10,559	—	88	8	—	100	150	10	6,668	0.18	3,655	—
8. Cuddalore	—	—	—	95	19	1	100	—	15	5,400	0.62	5,806	—
9. Cumbum	300	—	—	17	2	—	33	300	1	1,500	0.04	36,600	—
10. Devakottai	100	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Dharapuram	—	—	—	83	5	—	—	1,000	—	2,200	0.15	—	—
12. Erode	10,000	10,000	—	75	6	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Gopichettipalyam	150	2,500	100	88	8	—	100	100	—	—	—	—	—
14. Kadianallur	—	314	—	50	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Kanchipuram	—	17,000	—	63	21	—	7	700	1	800	0.01	98,500	—
16. Karaikudi	—	3,606	—	56	10	6	—	6,200	—	—	—	—	—
17. Krishnagiri	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	13,400
18. Madras	600,000	900,000	—	85	63	310	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Mayuram	—	2,000	—	100	11	7	100	100	1	200	0.01	57,817	—
20. Mapalayam	—	1,000	—	60	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21.	Nagercoil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4,500	0.04	123,000
22.	Ootacamund	500	1,000	—	69	10	—	100	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Palayamcottai	500	5,000	—	100	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	51,355
24.	Pattukottai	—	5,000	—	100	1	—	100	—	1	650	0.02	30,000
25.	Pollachi	1,000	9,000	—	100	15	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Pulyangudi	155	—	—	100	1	—	100	155	1	—	—	32,900
27.	Rajapalayam	—	2,000	—	100	1	—	67	400	—	—	—	—
28.	Ranipet	300	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Rasipuram	—	—	—	38	2	—	100	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Sankarankoil	—	—	—	83	6	—	83	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Shencottah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	22,000
32.	Singanalur	—	—	—	100	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33.	Tenkasi	—	4,000	—	50	4	—	100	—	1	1,600	0.04	36,949
34.	Tindivanam	—	2,700	—	50	5	—	20	300	—	—	—	—
35.	Tiruppattur	—	—	—	8	4	7	8	—	—	—	—	—
36.	Tiruppur	—	5,000	—	83	30	—	100	—	—	—	—	—
37.	Tiruvattiyur	100	555	—	75	—	—	50	100	—	—	—	—
38.	Tuticorin	3,800	15,000	—	100	7	7	100	1,700	—	—	—	—
39.	Valparai	—	88,494	—	79	—	—	79	—	—	—	—	—
40.	Vaniambadi	—	—	—	100	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41.	Vellore	—	20,000	—	88	30	—	100	—	1	—	—	119,543
42.	Virdunagar	300	17,910	—	73	11	—	100	500	7	6,000	0.10	8,714

#### UTTAR PRADESH

1.	Agra	9,186	1,500	5,663	28	25	—	15	—	1	—	—	580,759
2.	Agra Cantt.	—	—	—	88	3	4	88	—	1	2,560	0.06	41,340
3.	Aligarh	7,323	—	1,154	100	10	—	1	273	—	—	—	—
4.	Bahraich	854	—	1,600	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Bhadoli	500	—	500	70	7	3	—	—	1	350	0.01	25,000
6.	Chandpur	640	—	340	78	3	—	5	500	1	1,000	0.03	30,000
7.	Dehra Dun	—	—	288	50	20	—	2	—	—	11,500	0.06	—
8.	Deoband	—	—	—	100	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Faizabad-cum-Ayodhya	3,214	—	1,824	100	3	—	—	—	1	2,000	0.02	92,000
10.	Hapur	1,450	—	3,380	100	—	—	—	—	1	2,000	0.03	60,000
11.	Hardwar	216	—	294	100	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Hathras	296	—	294	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Jhansi Cantt.	—	—	—	100	1	—	25	—	1	540	0.01	25,584
14.	Kairana	496	—	294	27	1	—	—	—	1	500	0.02	30,000
15.	Khurja	142	—	278	20	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Kiratpur	—	—	—	100	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Konch	50	—	2,906	81	—	—	100	100	1	300	0.01	26,000
18.	Mathura	3,000	—	2,074	100	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Mau Ranipur	122	—	270	100	10	2	8	—	1	100	0.01	23,864
20.	Nawabganj	917	—	294	100	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Shahjahanpur	214	—	1,836	100	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Shikohabad	—	—	—	100	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Sikandrabad	1,100	—	294	100	2	1	—	145	1	—	—	29,000
24.	Tanda	1,855	—	448	100	13	—	5	200	1	1,700	0.04	40,000
25.	Varanasi	—	—	—	100	14	—	7	6,000	—	—	—	—

#### WEST BENGAL

1.	Asansol	4,740	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Barasat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3.	Bhadreswar	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	5,069
4.	Calcutta	—	—	6,200	100	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Champdany	—	—	—	100	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	11,605
6.	Contai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Darjeeling	—	—	—	100	15	5	1	400	—	—	—	—
8.	Garden Reach	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Howrah	—	—	1,716	100	19	—	100	433	140	43,000	0.07	4,115
10.	Jangipur	—	—	—	87	—	—	—	—	11	4,000	0.14	2,679
11.	Kalimpong	—	—	—	100	1	—	100	100	—	—	—	—
12.	Kalna	—	—	120	100	—	1	100	100	—	1,000	0.03	—
13.	Konnagar	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	3,000	0.08	—
14.	Santipur	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Siliguri	—	—	—	100	1	—	100	200	1	8,000	0.09	90,000
16.	Suri	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Uttarpura-Kotrang	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORIES													
1.	Agartala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Delhi	75,000	200,000	10,000	94	—	—	99	50,000	N.A.	18,700	0.01	N.A.
3.	Delhi Cantt.	—	—	—	100	7	—	—	—	1	4,032	0.11	36,105
4.	Karaikal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Simla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Note: N.A. = Not Available*

*— = Nil*

TABLE VII  
RECREATIONAL FACILITIES 1967-68

Sl. No.	TOWN/CITY	BUDGET PROVI- SION FOR RECREA- TION	PER CENT OF AMOUNT ALLOTTED FOR RECREA- TION OUT OF TOTAL BUDGET	PER CAPITA AMOUNT ALLOTTED FOR RECREA- TION	NUMBER OF PARKS MAIN- TAINED BY THE LOCAL BODY	PARK- PEOPLE RATIO	NUMBER OF SPORTS STADIA	NUMBER OF SWIMMING POOLS	NUMBER OF CINEMA HALLS	CINEMA SHOWS ARRANGED OR NOT	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS PRO- VIDED WITH RADIO SETS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

ANDHRA PRADESH

1.	Bapatla	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	10,250	—	—	—	No	1
2.	Gudur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	16,314	—	—	—	No	1
3.	Guntur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	8	28,126	—	—	—	No	4
4.	Jagtial	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	25,000	—	—	—	No	—
5.	Kakinada	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5	28,382	—	—	—	No	4
6.	Kurnool	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	36,142	—	—	—	No	3
7.	Nalgonda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Nandyal	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	25,000	—	—	—	No	—
9.	Peddapuram	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	26,000	—	—	—	No	—
10.	Proddatur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	55,728	—	—	—	No	—
11.	Tanuku	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Tuni	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	25,842	—	—	—	No	—
13.	Vijayanagaram	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5	16,867	—	—	—	No	—
14.	Warangal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

ASSAM

1.	Jorhat	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	10,000	—	—	—	No	—
2.	Tinsukia	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	25,917	—	—	—	No	—

BIHAR

1.	Buxar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Kishanganj	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	39,126	—	—	—	No	—
3.	Ranchi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	6	24,167	—	—	—	No	—

GUJARAT

1.	Ahmedabad	1,968,000	1.39	1.34	43	34,256	1	2	—	No	—
2.	Amreli	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5	8,200	—	1	—	No	—
3.	Anjar	2,000	0.20	0.07	2	14,000	—	—	—	No	—
4.	Baroda	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	24,286	—	—	—	Yes	1
5.	Bhuj	850	0.06	0.02	5	9,200	1	—	—	No	—
6.	Bilimara	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	No	2
7.	Botad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8.	Broach	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	7	12,534	—	—	—	No	—
9.	Dhrangadhra	12,800	1.50	0.32	2	20,000	—	—	—	No	—
10.	Dholka	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5	6,000	—	—	—	No	—
11.	Godhra	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	31,500	—	—	—	No	—
12.	Gondal	1,000	0.04	0.02	4	13,250	—	—	—	Yes	—
13.	Jamnagar	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	8	21,000	—	1	—	No	3
14.	Kadi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	27,333	—	—	—	No	—
15.	Limbdi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	8,333	—	—	—	No	—
16.	Mandvi	24,190	7.27	0.86	4	7,000	—	—	—	No	—
17.	Mangrol	540	0.10	0.02	3	7,279	1	—	—	No	—
18.	Mehsana	25,000	1.73	0.56	3	11,333	1	—	—	No	—
19.	Nadiad	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	6	15,666	—	—	—	No	—
20.	Palanpur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	8,888	1	—	—	Yes	—
21.	Patan	5,000	0.38	0.09	6	9,500	1	—	—	No	—
22.	Porbandar	2,350	0.05	0.03	3	29,666	1	—	—	No	—
23.	Rajpipla	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	24,747	—	—	—	No	—
24.	Umreth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Unjha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>HARYANA</b>											
1.	Ambala	83,136	3.33	0.83	3	33,333	—	—	—	No	—
2.	Faridabad Industrial Township	15,000	N.A.	0.38	—	—	—	—	—	No	—
3.	Hansi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	11,250	—	—	—	No	—
4.	Hissar	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	7	12,500	—	1	—	No	—
5.	Karnal	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	20,000	—	—	—	No	—
6.	Panipat	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	8	10,625	—	—	—	No	—
7.	Rohtak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>KERALA</b>											
1.	Alleppey	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	77,690	—	—	—	No	—
2.	Calicut	275,000	3.40	1.25	18	12,247	1	—	—	No	—
3.	Kottayam	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	15,278	1	—	—	No	—
4.	Neyyattinkara	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	7,844	—	—	—	No	—
5.	Tellicherry	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	21,333	1	—	—	No	—
6.	Thiruvalla	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	13,415	—	—	—	No	—
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>											
1.	Burhanpur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9	10,197	—	—	—	No	—
2.	Dewas	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	16,666	—	—	—	No	2
3.	Indore	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	65	7,182	2	2	—	No	—
4.	Khargone	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	20,123	—	—	—	No	—
5.	Mandsaur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5	9,581	—	—	—	No	—
6.	Morena	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	10	3,873	—	—	—	No	1
7.	Ratlam	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	10	11,200	—	—	—	No	1
8.	Vidisha	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	9,250	—	—	—	No	—
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>											
1.	Achalpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Ahmadnagar	85,650	1.09	0.66	12	10,833	3	1	—	No	—
3.	Akola	40,000	0.70	0.28	11	13,182	—	1	—	No	—
4.	Ambarnath	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	24,035	—	—	—	No	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5.	Ballarpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Barsi	22,820	7.38	0.39	8	7,250	—	—	—	No	—
7.	Bhandara	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	15,961	—	—	—	No	—
8.	Bhir	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	19,757	—	—	—	No	—
9.	Chalisgaon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Chanda	5,000	0.23	0.08	1	60,000	—	—	—	No	—
11.	Dharangaon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Greater Bombay	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—	—	1	1	—	Yes	—
13.	Hinganghat	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	40,000	—	—	—	No	—
14.	Ichalkaranji	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	39,355	—	—	—	No	—
15.	Jalgaon	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	23,000	—	—	—	No	—
16.	Jalna	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	6	12,500	—	—	1	Yes	—
17.	Kamptee	1,000	0.07	0.01	2	24,617	1	—	—	Yes	—
18.	Karanja	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Kolhapur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	12	19,478	—	—	1	Yes	—
20.	Malegaon	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	11	20,818	—	—	—	No	6
21.	Miraj	3,000	0.19	0.50	3	30,000	1	—	—	No	—
22.	Nasik	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	7	23,571	—	—	—	No	1
23.	Nasik Road Deolali	151	0.01	0.01	2	26,348	—	1	—	No	—
24.	Nandurbar	21,611	0.98	0.42	3	17,333	—	—	—	No	1
25.	Pandharpur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	16,397	1	—	—	No	2
26.	Poona	1,079,584	1.60	0.13	11	72,727	—	1	—	No	—
27.	Poona Cantt.	2,050	0.04	0.03	6	11,833	—	—	—	No	—
28.	Kirkee Cantt.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	66,685	1	—	—	No	—
29.	Ratnagiri	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	18,000	—	—	—	No	—
30.	Sholapur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22	17,616	—	—	—	No	—
31.	Srirampur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Washim	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	16,877	—	—	1	Yes	—

#### MYSORE

1.	Bangalore	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	93	14,913	1	1	—	No	—
2.	Bidar	15,000	0.84	0.38	3	13,333	—	—	—	No	—
3.	Bijapur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	42,500	—	—	—	No	—
4.	Chamarajanagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Davanagere	4,000	0.10	0.04	4	25,000	—	—	—	No	—
6.	Gulbarga	40,000	0.01	0.31	1	130,000	—	—	—	No	—
7.	Guledgud	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	26,065	—	—	—	No	2
8.	Hubli-Dharwar	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	123	2,358	—	1	—	No	1
9.	Ilkal	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	9,967	—	—	—	No	1
10.	Jamkhandi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Karwar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Kolar	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	17,500	—	—	—	No	1
13.	Mysore	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	26	10,037	—	1	—	No	—
14.	Nippanni	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	11,172	—	—	—	No	—
15.	Sagar	300	0.06	0.01	1	21,500	—	—	—	No	—
16.	Tumkur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9	7,778	—	—	—	No	—
17.	Udipi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	30,000	—	—	—	No	5
18.	Yadgir	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	28,753	—	—	—	No	—

#### ORISSA

1.	Birmitrapur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
----	-------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PUNJAB											
1.	Amritsar	10,000	0.05	0.02	12	34,682	—	—	—	Yes	—
2.	Barnala	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	30,000	—	—	—	No	—
3.	Batala	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	60,000	—	—	—	No	—
4.	Ferozepur	1,000	0.10	0.02	5	11,695	—	—	—	No	—
5.	Gurdaspur	250	0.05	0.01	1	31,000	—	—	—	No	—
6.	Hoshiarpur	34,619	1.66	0.58	11	5,455	—	—	—	No	—
7.	Jagraon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Jullundur	32,410	2.09	1.08	38	7,895	1	—	—	No	—
9.	Jullundur Cantt.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	18,300	—	—	—	No	—
10.	Kapurthala	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	17,500	—	1	—	No	—
11.	Kot Kapura	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	22,511	—	—	—	No	—
12.	Ludhiana	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	63	5,540	1	—	—	No	—
13.	Malerkotla	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	25,000	—	—	—	No	—
14.	Nangal Township	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Pathankot	21,000	1.01	0.30	2	35,000	—	—	—	No	—
16.	Patiala	22,980	0.84	1.61	7	20,429	—	—	—	No	—
17.	Phagwara	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	51,000	—	1	—	No	—
18.	Sangrur	1,800	0.43	0.05	1	34,000	—	—	—	No	—
19.	Sunam	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	12,695	1	—	—	No	—
20.	Tarn Taran	5,150	0.91	0.17	1	30,000	—	—	—	No	—
RAJASTHAN											
1.	Ajmer	14,000	0.33	0.34	14	21,429	1	—	—	Yes	—
2.	Baran	4,800	0.88	0.20	4	6,140	—	—	—	No	—
3.	Barmer	1,000	0.15	0.03	1	35,000	—	—	—	No	—
4.	Beawar	4,500	0.19	0.08	9	6,111	—	—	—	No	—
5.	Kota	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27	12,068	—	—	—	No	—
6.	Ratangarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Udaipur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	32,286	1	—	—	No	—
TAMIL NADU											
1.	Ambasamudram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Arcot	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	8	3,750	—	—	—	No	—
3.	Aruppukkottai	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5	10,271	—	—	—	No	1
4.	Attur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Chidambaram	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	45,100	—	—	—	No	3
6.	Chingleput	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	15,000	—	—	—	No	—
7.	Coonoor	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	7	5,221	—	—	—	No	—
8.	Cuddalore	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5	17,417	—	—	—	No	—
9.	Cumbum	1,526	0.15	0.03	4	11,875	—	—	—	Yes	2
10.	Devakottai	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	8,508	—	—	—	No	1
11.	Dharapuram	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	14,119	—	—	—	No	2
12.	Erode	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5	17,555	—	—	—	No	4
13.	Gopicchettipalyam	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	13,502	—	—	—	Yes	4
14.	Kadyanallur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	14,533	—	—	—	No	—
15.	Kanchipuram	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	24,625	—	—	—	No	1
16.	Karaikudi	1,526	0.15	0.03	4	11,875	—	—	—	Yes	2
17.	Krishnagiri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Madras	117,310	0.13	0.06	127	15,522	2	2	—	Yes	46
19.	Mayuram	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	14,454	—	—	—	No	2
20.	Mapalayam	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	19,810	—	—	—	No	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21.	Nagercoil	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	8	15,375	—	—	—	No	—
22.	Ootacamund	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	21	2,667	—	—	—	No	—
23.	Palayamcottai	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	7	7,335	1	—	—	No	—
24.	Pattukkottai	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	30,000	—	—	—	No	—
25.	Pollachi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	21,266	—	—	—	No	2
26.	Puliyangudi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes	3
27.	Rajapalayam	10,230	1.51	0.13	4	19,500	—	—	—	No	1
28.	Ranipet	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	12,750	—	—	—	No	2
29.	Rasipuram	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	12,198	—	—	—	Yes	1
30.	Sankarankoil	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	25,500	—	—	—	No	—
31.	Shencottah	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	7,333	—	—	—	No	—
32.	Singanalur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	109,600	—	—	—	No	7
33.	Tenkasi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	12,316	—	—	—	No	—
34.	Tindivanam	8,460	0.57	0.21	4	10,125	—	—	—	No	—
35.	Tiruppattur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	33,000	—	—	—	No	1
36.	Tiruppur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	26,744	—	—	—	No	11
37.	Tiruvattiyur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	48,700	1	—	—	No	—
38.	Tuticorin	5,500	0.12	0.04	14	10,200	—	—	—	Yes	1
39.	Valparai	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	93,547	—	—	—	No	—
40.	Vaniambadi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41.	Vellore	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	7	17,077	—	—	—	No	7
42.	Virdunagar	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	15,275	—	1	—	No	2

#### UTTAR PRADESH

1.	Agra	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	8	72,594	—	—	—	No	—
2.	Agra Cantt.	33,175	1.41	0.80	2	20,670	—	—	—	No	—
3.	Aligarh	73,200	1.34	0.33	6	37,157	—	—	—	No	1
4.	Bahraich	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	32,779	—	—	—	No	—
5.	Bhadohi	1,000	0.25	0.04	—	—	5	—	—	No	—
6.	Chandpur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—	—	3	—	—	No	—
7.	Dehra Dun	24,000	0.31	0.13	2	90,000	1	—	—	No	—
8.	Deoband	5,000	1.01	0.15	2	16,500	—	—	—	No	—
9.	Faizabad-cum-Ayodhya	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	92,000	—	—	—	No	—
10.	Hapur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	30,000	—	—	—	No	—
11.	Hardwar	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	12	5,018	—	—	—	No	—
12.	Hathras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Jhansi Cantt.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	6	4,231	1	—	—	No	—
14.	Kairana	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	30,000	—	—	—	No	—
15.	Khurja	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	22,250	—	—	—	No	1
16.	Kiratpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Konch	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	26,000	—	1	—	No	1
18.	Mathura	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	50,000	—	—	—	Yes	1
19.	Mau Ranipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Nawabganj	2,000	N.A.	0.07	1	30,465	—	—	—	No	—
21.	Shahjahanpur	20,000	0.78	0.17	3	39,608	—	—	—	No	—
22.	Shikohabad	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	30,000	—	—	—	No	—
23.	Sikandrabad	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	29,000	—	—	—	No	—
24.	Tanda	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	20,000	—	—	—	No	—
25.	Varanasi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	37	15,934	—	—	—	No	—

#### WEST BENGAL

1.	Asansol	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	43,750	—	—	—	No	—
2.	Barasat	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	25,000	—	—	—	No	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3.	Bhadreswar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Calcutta	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	164	18,885	—	4	—	No	—
5.	Champdany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Contai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Darjeeling	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	11,616	—	—	—	No	—
8.	Garden Reach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Howrah	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	14,719	—	—	—	No	—
10.	Jangipur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	16,708	—	—	—	No	—
11.	Kalimpong	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	11,667	—	—	—	No	—
12.	Kalna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Konnagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Santipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Siliguri	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2	45,000	—	—	—	No	—
16.	Suri	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	26,861	—	—	—	No	—
17.	Uttarpara-Kotrang	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3	20,678	—	—	—	No	—
UNION TERRITORIES											
1.	Agartala	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	70,000	—	—	—	No	—
2.	Delhi	3,563,000	2.01	1.21	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—	No	—
3.	Delhi Cantt.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	9,026	—	—	—	No	—
4.	Karaikal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Simla	3,050	0.06	0.06	5	10,000	—	—	—	No	—

*Note: N.A. = Not Available*

*— = Nil*

## APPENDICES



## APPENDIX I

### QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE EDUCATIONAL AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF URBAN LOCAL BODIES 1967-68

#### I. GENERAL

1. Town  
District :  
State :
2. Area (approximate as on 31.3.1968) (sq. kilometres or sq. miles)
3. Population  
(a) 1961 Census :  
(b) estimated as on 31.3.1968 (if available) :
4. Total budget provision for the year 1967-68  
(a) capital : Rs.  
(b) revenue : Rs.  
Total Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

#### II. EDUCATION

5. Amount allotted to education during 1967-68 by the local body  
(a) pre-primary : Rs.  
(b) primary : Rs.  
(c) other : Rs.  
Total Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Amount spent during the year 1967-68 on  
(a) pre-primary education : Rs.  
(b) primary education : Rs.  
(c) other education : Rs.  
Total Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Grant, if any, received from the State Government towards education for the year 1967-68 : Rs.
8. Whether education is provided free by the local body  
(a) pre-primary : Yes No  
(b) primary : Yes No  
(c) other : Yes No

9. Total revenue, if any, to the local body from fees during 1967-68	: Rs.
10. Provision in the budget during 1967-68 for	
(a) free supply of books	: Rs.
(b) supply of free meals	: Rs.
(c) stipends and scholarships	: Rs.
11. Total number of municipal schools as on 31.3.1968	
(a) pre-primary	:
(b) primary	:
(c) other	:
12. Number of schools during the year 1967-68 in	
(a) permanent buildings	:
(b) temporary structures, tents, etc.	:
13. Number of children in municipal schools as on 31.3.1968	
(a) pre-primary schools	:
(b) primary schools	:
(c) other schools	:
	Total
14. Number of teachers in municipal schools as on 31.3.1968	
(a) pre-primary schools	:
(b) primary schools	:
(c) other schools	:
	Total
15. Number of schools with playgrounds of their own	
(a) Pre-primary	
(i) on the school campus	:
(ii) outside the school campus	:
(b) Primary	
(i) on the school campus	:
(ii) outside the school campus	:
(c) Other	
(i) on the school campus	:
(ii) outside the school campus	:
16. Average distance a child has to cover to go to school	
(a) pre-primary	: (kilometre or mile)
(b) primary	: (kilometre or mile)
17. (a) Number of municipal schools having their own libraries	:
(b) Budget provision in 1967-68 for purchase of books for school libraries	: Rs.
18. (a) Number of public libraries maintained by the local body during the year 1967-68	:
(b) Budget provision in 1967-68 for purchase of books for public libraries	: Rs.

19. (a) Number of museums maintained by the local body during the year 1967-68 :  
(b) Budget provision in 1967-68 for museums : Rs.

### III. RECREATION

20. Number of sports stadia maintained by the local body during the year 1967-68 :  
21. Amount allotted for expenditure towards public recreational activities by the local body during the year 1967-68 : Rs.  
22. Number of gardens/parks maintained by the local body during the year 1967-68  
(a) public gardens and parks :  
(b) zoological gardens :  
(c) botanical gardens :  
(d) parks meant for children only :  
23. (a) Whether arrangements are made by the local body for cinema shows for pupils : Yes No  
(b) Whether the local body owns cinema halls : Yes No  
(number.....)  
24. Number of schools to which radio sets have been provided by the local body :  
25. Number of public swimming pools maintained by the local body during the year 1967-68 :  
General remarks, if any.

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**APPENDIX II**  
**MUNICIPAL ACTS**

*Comparative Statement of Municipal Acts relating to educational and recreational functions*

S. No.	ACT	EDUCATION		RECREATION	
		Obligatory	Discretionary	Obligatory	Discretionary
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1965	<i>Section 130</i> Elementary education	<i>Section 130</i> Maintenance of public libraries, reading rooms, other institutions connected with the diffusion of education, museums	—	<i>Section 130</i> Preservation of trees in public streets and places, acquisition and maintenance of recreation grounds and playing fields, provision and maintenance or holding of zoological and horticultural gardens and exhibitions, gymnasiums, maintenance of public bathing places, provision of music for the people
2.	Assam Municipal Act, 1956	<i>Section 259</i> Elementary education <i>Section 60</i> Schools, hostels, theatrical institutions, music schools, public libraries, reading rooms	<i>Section 259</i> Any schools or class of schools other than basic schools	<i>Section 60</i> Squares, gardens, tanks, open spaces, physical exercise, public recreation, fairs and industrial exhibitions	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bihar and Orissa Municipal Act, 1922	—	<i>Section 68</i> Construction, establishment and maintenance of hostels, scholarships, free libraries, open spaces, for the promotion of education	—	<i>Section 68</i> Squares, gardens, open spaces for the promotion of physical exercise, planting trees, fairs and industrial exhibitions
4.	Gujarat Municipalities Act, 1963	<i>Section 87</i> Primary schools	<i>Section 91</i> Libraries, reading rooms, museums, pre-primary schools, secondary schools, institutions providing higher or technical education and institutions of educational societies	—	<i>Section 91</i> Establishing or maintaining public parks, gardens, planting trees, gymnasia, playgrounds, other recreational centres
5.	Jammu and Kashmir Municipal Act, 2208 (1951 A. D.)	<i>Section 65</i> Contribution to public institutions declared to be in the interest of the inhabitants of the city	—	<i>Section 65</i> Planting and preservation of trees and maintenance of municipal gardens and parks	—
6.	Kerala Municipalities Act, 1960	<i>Section 50</i> Primary schools	<i>Section 55</i> Training of teachers, maintenance of public libraries, reading rooms, noon-feeding of school children, museums	—	<i>Section 55</i> Gymnasia, maintenance and adornment of public halls and theatres, acquisition and maintenance of recreation grounds, playing fields, zoological gardens, horticultural gardens
7.	Madhya Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1961	<i>Section 123</i> Establishing and maintaining primary schools	<i>Section 124</i> Libraries, museums, furthering educational objects, making contributions towards the construction, establishment or maintenance of educational institutions including libraries and museums	—	<i>Section 124</i> Constructing, establishing or maintaining public parks, gardens and open spaces, planting and maintaining roadside and other trees, swimming pools

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Madras (Tamil Nadu) District Municipalities Act, 1920	<i>Section 47 of financial rules.</i>  Instruction in schools of all children of school going-age either by schools maintained wholly from the municipal fund or by means of grants-in-aid to private schools or by contributing towards the cost of government schools (elementary education)	<i>Section 52 of financial rules.</i>  Inspection of schools, training of teachers, medical or technical or industrial education, public libraries, reading rooms		<i>Section 52 of financial rules.</i>  Gymnasia, exhibition <i>Section 53</i> Entertainment <i>Section 40</i> Planting trees, art galleries, physical culture fairs, theatres, recreation grounds, zoological and horticultural gardens, music
9.	Maharashtra Municipalities Act, 1965	—	<i>Section 49</i>  Establishing or maintaining institutions for pre-primary, and secondary education, libraries, museums	—	<i>Section 49</i>  Gymnasia, laying out of, maintaining public parks and gardens, planting and maintaining road-side and other trees.
10.	Mysore Municipalities Act, 1962	—	<i>Section 93</i>  Libraries, museums, educational institutions including libraries and museums, promotion of education	—	<i>Section 93</i>  Public parks, gardens, providing music, entertainments, promotion of public health, public exhibition
11.	The Orissa Municipal Act, 1950	<i>Section 357</i>  Primary and basic schools, buildings connected therewith; primary education fund	<i>Section 358</i>  Middle, high or any other school, hostels, grants-in-aid, scholarships, levying taxes for the purposes of education  <i>Section 117</i>  Training of teachers, scholarships, public libraries, reading rooms, construction of schools and hostels	—	<i>Section 117</i>  Parks, gardens, physical exercise, public recreation, tree planting, schools and hostels; gymnasias, health exhibitions

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Punjab Municipal Act, 1911	<i>Section 52</i> Schools for the promotion of education, grants-in-aid to schools, training to teachers, scholarships	—	<i>Section 52</i> Planting trees, parks and gardens	—
13.	Rajasthan Municipal Act, 1959	—	<i>Section 101</i> Libraries, museums, reading rooms, establishing and maintaining primary schools <i>Section 103</i> Management, control and administration of every public institution, exclusively maintained out of municipal property and fund	—	<i>Section 101</i> Constructing, establishing, maintaining or contributing to the maintenance of public parks, gardens, radio-receiving stations, planting and maintaining roadside and other trees
14.	Uttar Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1916	<i>Section 7</i> Primary schools	<i>Section 8</i> Libraries, museums, reading rooms, education other than primary	<i>Section 7</i> Tree planting, physical culture	<i>Section 8</i> Public parks, gardens, holding fairs and exhibitions, radios, maintaining and promoting public health
15.	Bengal Municipal Act, 1932	<i>Section 456</i> Education Committee	<i>Section 108</i> Construction, establishment, maintenance and improvement of schools, training of teachers, scholarships, museums and public libraries	—	<i>Section 108</i> Squares, gardens, open spaces for public recreation and physical exercise, planting and preservation of trees, holding fairs and industrial, sanitary and health exhibitions
16.	Himachal Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1968	<i>Section 51</i> Construction, establishment and maintenance of schools, aid to educational institutions, training of teachers, scholarships	—	<i>Section 51</i> Planting trees, public parks, and gardens, fairs, industrial exhibitions, things promoting health	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	French Decree of 1880 (as correc- ted by Decree of 1907) (Pondi- cherry)	<i>Article 51</i> Public Instruction	—	—	—
18.	The Canton- ments Act, 1924	<i>Section 116</i> Primary schools	<i>Section 117</i> Other than primary schools, educational objects	<i>Section 116</i> Planting trees	<i>Section 117</i> Public parks, gar- dens, promoting health

APPENDIX III  
CORPORATION ACTS

*Comparative Statement of Municipal Corporation Acts relating to educational and recreational functions*

S. No.	ACT	EDUCATION		RECREATION	
		Obligatory	Discretionary	Obligatory	Discretionary
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	The Kerala Municipal Corporations Act, 1961	—	<i>Section 141</i> Provision and maintenance of public libraries and reading rooms, museums, construction and maintenance of schools, houses, primary education, technical and industrial education	—	<i>Section 141</i> Maintenance of recreation grounds, playing fields, zoological and horticultural gardens, gymnasia
2.	The Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1955	—	<i>Section 115</i> Furtherance of educational objects, and the grants to educational institutions, libraries, museums, maintaining, aiding and suitably accommodating schools for primary education	<i>Section 112</i> Public parks, gardens, playgrounds and recreation grounds	<i>Section 115</i> Swimming pools, planting and maintenance of trees on roadside, providing of entertainments, holding exhibitions, athletics and games, construction, maintenance and establishment of places of entertainment; botanical or zoological collections

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919	—	<i>Section 141</i> Provision and maintenance of public libraries and reading rooms, museums, construction and maintenance of school houses, mid-day meal centres, primary, secondary and high school education, technical and industrial education, opening and maintaining of literacy centres in labour areas and centres for imparting social education and nursery schools	—	<i>Section 141</i> Planting and preservation of trees in public streets, acquisition and maintenance of recreation grounds, playing fields, zoological and horticultural gardens, gymnasiums, construction and maintenance of sports stadia, provision and maintenance of public baths, swimming pools, parks
4.	Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, 1888	<i>Section 61</i> Primary education <i>Section 76A</i> Secretary to the School's Committee	<i>Section 63</i> Educational objects other than primary, libraries, museums, art galleries, public instruction	<i>Section 62D</i> Prince of Wales Museum of India	<i>Section 63</i> Public parks and gardens, botanical and zoological collections, tree planting, music.
5.	The Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1949	<i>Section 63</i> Primary education	<i>Section 66</i> Training of blind, deaf, mute and handicapped children, furtherance of educational objects other than primary education, grants to educational institutions, libraries and galleries, contribution to the Local Self-Government Institutes, public instruction	<i>Section 63</i> Open spaces	<i>Section 66</i> Swimming pools, improvement of health, planting trees public parks, gardens, playgrounds, play-recreation grounds, exhibitions, athletics or games, theatres, botanical or zoological collections, grant to entertainment in the city, public health

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	The City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act, 1949	—	<i>Financial Rules</i> Public Libraries, reading rooms, museums, art galleries, school houses, technical and industrial education, training of teachers	—	<i>Financial Rules</i> Parks, squares, gardens, planting trees, theatres, recreation grounds, playing fields, zoological and horticultural gardens, gymnasia, music, exhibitions, fairs
7.	The Calcutta Municipal Act, 1951	—	—	—	<i>Section 351</i> Gardens, public places, layout of gardens
8.	Madhya Pradesh Corporation Act, 1956	<i>Section 66</i> Establishing and maintaining primary schools	<i>Section 67</i> Libraries, museums, furthering educational objects other than the establishment and maintenance of primary schools and making grants to educational institutions for care and training of blind, deaf and dumb or otherwise disabled, establishing and maintaining pre-primary schools	<i>Section 66</i> Maintenance of public parks, gardens, recreation grounds, public places, open spaces	<i>Section 67</i> Constructing, establishing or maintaining public parks or gardens, halls, theatres, stadiums, planting and maintaining roadside and other trees, fairs, exhibitions, athletic or games competitions or tournaments, swimming pools
9.	The Chandernagore Municipal Act, 1955	<i>Section 22</i> Primary and secondary education, education committee	—	<i>Section 16</i> Music in squares, gardens or public places, literary societies, physical development associations	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Patna Municipal Corporation Act, 1951	—	<i>Section 63</i> Primary education, educational objects other than primary education, libraries, museum, art galleries, scholarships	—	<i>Section 63</i> Public parks, gardens, botanical or zoological collections, planting of trees, cinemas, fairs, health, exhibitions, public entertainment
11.	Uttar Pradesh Nagar Mahapalika Adhiniyam, 1959	<i>Section 114</i> Primary and nursery education, construction, maintenance and establishment of schools, giving help to the schools	<i>Section 115</i> Giving grants to educational and cultural centres, libraries, reading rooms, museums	<i>Section 114</i> Planting trees in the streets	<i>Section 115</i> Maintenance and construction of swimming pools, parks, playing and recreation grounds, theatres, athletic centres zoological and botanical gardens
12.	Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957	<i>Section 39</i> Education Committee <i>Section 42</i> Primary education	<i>Section 43</i> Cultural or physical education other than primary education, libraries, museums, art galleries	<i>Section 42</i> Public parks, gardens, recreation grounds	<i>Section 43</i> Botanical or zoological collections, stadia, gymnasia, places for sports and games, planting trees, music, theatres and cinemas, fairs and exhibitions, public health, swimming pools

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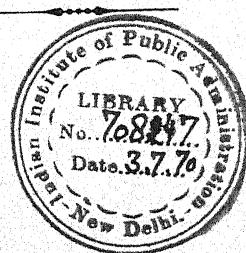
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